Bellefonte Watchman Republican.

Established In 1869} "Let Us See To it that A Government of the People, for the People and by the People, Shall Not perish from the Earth."—A. LINCOLN. TERMS : $1.50 Per Year.

VOL. XXVIII BELLEFONTE, PA., THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 11, 1897. NO. 9

CUBANS PLUNDER A TOWN

Houses Burned and Stores Sacked by the Patriots.

THE BOLD DEED OCCURS AT GUINES

Although the Garrison Exceeds 2,000 the Cubans Were Not Stopped in Their Work—Other Audacious Deeds by Rebels.

Havana, via Key West, March 7.—On the night of the fourth instant, about 9 o'clock p. m. a band of Cuban potriots made an interruption into the important town of Guines; Havana province and with heavy discharges of musketery forced the garrison to retreat into their barracks and the forts surrounding the town after taking posession of the same they overran the town setting fire to fifteen houses and sacking many stores. After accomplishing their bold deed, they quietly left the town at 3 a. m. The loss sustained by the Spaniards was one killed and two wounded, among the latter being the commander. It is said that the Cubans left three dead in the streets. In order to appreciate the importance of the deed it is necessary to know that Guines has a population now of 16,000 souls and the garrison exceeded 2,000.

Yesterday the parties of Frederico Nunez and Emilio Loran, 200 strong surprised seventy laborers of the sugar estate "Neptune" near Mariel, Pinar del Rio province in the act of cutting cane. All of them were held prisoners for a couple of hours and finally released after depriving them of all their clothing.

About 9 p. m. on the second instant, a party of rebels entered the town of Lascans, Pinar del Rio province. looting a store, burning at their departure, thirty one huts and many stores were also sacked. The military commander with fourty men of the garrison and a section of volunteers repulsed the insurgents forcing them to abandon the town. The rebles in their retreat fired a few shots at the troops, but no harm was done.

"OFFICIAL" REPORTS.

Havana, March 7,—The forces of General Aldave have had several encounters with the rebels near Guiro and other places in the province of Santa Clara; the government reports as usual state that the insurgents were defated and dispersed. The loss of the rebels are said to have been heavy, though only four of their dead were found. The troops lost a captain and a private killed and a captain, a lieutenant and twenty five privates wounded. While in pursuit of the rebels the troops destroyed a number of plantations and prefectures, and the house of the insurgent leader Aleman.

The official reports show that in engagements in other provinces sixty-nine rebels were killed and one captured. The troops lost in these engagements twenty wounded.

A spanish force has captured the rebel Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Pinar del Rio.

Mystery of Long Ago, Solved at Last.

New Bloomfield, March 7.—Twentyeight years ago, Malinda Snyder, a girl then 18 years old, disappeared from her home in Liberty Valley, this county, and no trace of her was ever found. Last night Hugh Smith, a man 75 years old, residing in the same valley, was arrested, charged with killing the girl and burning her body, after cutting it up in small pieces. A dispute between Smith and another person brought the crime to light. Further arrests are expected.

The Story is Denied.

Chicago, March 7.—A special from the city of Mexico says: The story telegraphed to the United States that bitter feeling exists among Mexicans on account of the demand for restoration of the flags captured from American troops in the war of 1847, and that American women are insulted in the streets, is a pure fabrication. No demand has been made for the flags, nor has any commission appeared from the United States.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

Tracing an Old Tragedy.

New Bloomfield, Pa., March 8.—When John Shull, a cousin of Hugh Smith and Samuel Smith, a brother of the prisoner in the county jail at this place, charged with the murder of Melinda Snyder in Pleasant Valley 28 years ago, were arrested this evening the second chapter of this tragedy was played. Only when John Shull was arrested did the name of the real informant make its appearance.

It develops that Shull was called into the tragedy at the last moment, and is believed to have assisted in disposing of the body when the searching party was on the mountains nearby. It is said that the body was temporarily buried, and fearing it would be discovered, Shull was pressed into service and fired John Kendig & Co's saw mill to divert the attention of the searching party. Miss Snyder although a girl of 18 years, weighed over 200 pounds, and it required two men to handle the body. During the confusion attendant on the burning of the mill, the body was chopped up and burned.

Smith denies this, and declars he was unaware that the saw mill, located less than 50 rods from his house, had burned down that night, until the next day. He says he was not out of the house, the Sunday evening the girl came to his home, although a prayer meeting was held at the home of his parents just acroes the way. He says he drove the girl away, but used no force. The last he saw of her was when she was standing in the meadow some distance away from his house.

Hugh Smith is 63 years old, served in the late war as quartermaster of Company F. Twentieth regiment, Pennsylvania volunteers. He has been twice married and has 10 children living. The eldest, a son, is 38 years of age, while the youngest is 2 years. The first wife on her death bed, it is claimed wanted to tell something, but her husband drove the people out of the room and refused to allow her to talk. This is believed to have been a confession of the murder she saw her husband commit, for which he has been arrested.

Shull's arrest is made on the ground that he was an accomplice after the fact.

Samuel Smith's arrest is also as an accessory.

Smith's motive in killing the Snyder girl is not clearly made out, but is supposed to have been to conceal the fact that he had been intimate with her or that in a fit of anger he struck her with a hatchet, killing her almost instantly.

A Leg Cut Off.

Kittanning, Pa., March 5.—Robert Farrell, of this place was struck by a passenger train this evening. The wheels passed over his legs, severing the right from the body and breaking the left. His condition is critical.

The unfortunate man is a brother of M. J. Farrell, agent for the A. V. rail road, Reynoldsville.

Little Girl Burned to Death.

Port Morris, N.J. Mar. 7.—The residence of Elihu Reed was completely destroyed by fire last night and his four year old daughter, Bertha, burned to death. Mr. Reed and one other of his children were seriously burned. Mrs. Reed is prostrated by the catastrophe and is in a serious condition. The fire was caused by an overturned lamp.

Got Drunk on Stolen Whisky.

Marietta, O., March 8.—Two burglaries were committed in Beverly, this county, last night. A general store was looted of $200 worth of goods and a saloon of 50 gallons of whiskey. Part of the goods have been recovered. Half the toughs of Beverly were drunk to-day on whiskey, showing local talent.

Heavy Snow Storm Raging.

St. Paul, March 7.—Reports to-night from one hundred towns in the northwest indicate that another great snow storm is raging, perhaps the greatest of the winter. A serious railroad blockade is on in South Dakota.

Her Mind Was Unbalanced.

Pittsburg, March 7.—Mrs. Sophia Schultz committed suicide at her home in Allegheny this afternoon by hanging. Her mind was evidently unbalanced. Her husband left her about six months ago on account of family troubles.

INSPECTION OF COMPANY B

Held in Their Armory on Monday Night.

THEY MADE A FINE SHOWING

Burchfield, Reynolds, Reeder, Penny, Moore and Other Military Officers Present—The Enlisted Men Present Their Captain with a Beautiful Engraved Sword.

The annual spring inspection of Co. B, 5th Regimemt, N. G. P., took place in the handsome Reynolds Armory Monday evening. The room was beautifully decorated with our national colors and presented a brilliant appearance.

Long before the time for the inspection to begin the galleries, stage, and a large part of the drill floor itself, were taken up by the large crowd of men, women and children present, all eager to witness the skilful manœuvres of the soldier boys.

The Coleville band was present and occupied seats reserved for them on the stage and added greatly to the enjoyment of the evening by the delightful music discoursed by them.

Promptly at 8 o'clock the order was given to "fall in" and the soldier boys lined up and stood at attention ready for the arduous drill which confronted them.

At 8.15 the following officers, in full uniform, made their appearance: Col. Theodore Burchfield, of Altoona; Major John P. Penny, of Pittsburg, the inspecting officer; Capt. Pierson, of State College, a graduate of West Point; Henry P. Moore, Ord. Sergeant, 2d Brigade, N. G. P., Pittsburg; Col. Wilbur F. Reeder, Col. Amos Mullen, and Col. W. Fred.

HUGH S. TAYLOR.
CAPTAIN OF COMPANY B, 5TH REGT., N. G. P.
[By courtesy of Centre Democrat.]

Reynolds, of the Governor's staff.

Capt. Hugh S. Taylor and Lieutenants Geo. L. Jackson and Charles Taylor have been working for months to get the company in shape to pass inspection, and it is safe to say that their efforts have not been in vain. As the boys lined up they presented a splendid appearance, with shoes neatly blackened, clothes brushed, buttons and cross-guns polished, face shaven and guns and side arms cleaned. The inspecting officer remarked to the Colonel that if all the companies of his regiment made as fine an appearance as Co. B the regiment would stand close to the top among the regiments of the state. After inspecting the guns, clothing and general appearance of the men, the company was put through a rigid drill, which lasted for an hour and a half. This consisted of drilling in the manual of arms, loading and firing, Cossack drill, extended order, guard duty, platoon movements, etc. In almost every branch of the military service in which they were inspected they showed themselves unusually proficient.

Col. Burchfield was greatly pleased with the showing of the company and highly complimented Captain Taylor on their efficiency.

At the close of the inspection a surprise was in store for Captain Taylor. He was just about to dismiss the company, when Henry C. Quigley, Esq., stepped forward and ordered him "front and centre," and in a neat and appropriate speech presented him, on behalf of the boys of Company B, with a beautiful engraved gold plated sword with belt.

Captain Taylor is one of the best officers in the 5th Regiment, if not in the state, and has the love, respect and confidence of every member of his company. Fair and impartial in all his dealings with them, they desired to show their appreciation of him, and so presented him with this beautiful gift. Each enlisted man contributed his share toward the purchasing of it, and it was selected by Sergeant Samuel Taylor, while in New York last week.

The Captain thanked the members of the company from the bottom of his heart for this splendid gift. He said the most cordial relations had always existed between the company and himself and he hoped they would always continue so. He had never given a command as private, corporal, sergeant, 1st sergeant, 2nd lieutenant or captain that had been disobeyed, and as long as he wielded that sword he would do his duty as a soldier and a man.

This closed what had probably been one of the most successful inspections ever held in Bellefonte.

After this the floor was cleared and the young people of our town tripped the light fantastic until the wee small hours.

A Dangerously Pretty Wife.

Ridgway, March 7.—Fred Rockwell, who is charged with the brutal murder of ouis Haines, is now in jail here, having been brought from Forest county a day or two ago, as was also Mrs. Haines, who is accused of being Rockwell's accomplice in the death of her husband.

The body of Haines was found among the ruins of a burned lumber shanty in the northern part of this county. The skull was crushed. Soon after the discovery of the charred remains, Rockwell, who was then living with Mrs Haines, told Mrs. Haines' mother that he had killed "Lew" Haines with a crow bar, while Haines was in a stooping position in the old lumber shanty, whittling kindling. The night of the killing, Rockwell came to the Haines house and climbed through a window.

Mrs. Haines, who is young and pretty, testified before the coroner's jury that she loved Rockwell, and that she had kissed him after he was arrested for her husband's murder. She admitted having told Rockwell that she would marry him when Haines was out of the way. The trial of Rockwell and Mrs. Haines will come up here next month.

Prison Sentence for Hart.

Philadelphia, March 8.—John D. Hart, who was several days ago convicted of aiding in the fitting out of a filibustering expedition on the steamer Laurada, was to-day refused a new trial, and sentenced by Judge Butler to two years imprisonment and to pay a fine of $500 and costs of prosecution.

Hart received his sentence calmly, but when he subsequently met his wife in the office of the United States Marshal and she threw her arms around him and wept, he was overcome with emotion. He was released on $7.000 bail.

Will Run a Shopping Train.

The Bellefonte Central R. R. Co., have decided to run what they call a shopping train over their road every Saturday during March, on which days only one way fare will be charged. No tickets under 25 cents will be sold. If the company find that their Saturday trains are well patronized they will make this a permanent feature.

INAUGURATION DAY

Grover Cleveland Steps Down and Out.

WM. McKINLEY STEPS IN

The Big Parade Reviewed By the New President at the White House—His Inaugural Address—A Manly Declaration of Principles.

Washington, March 4.—It is now President McKinley.

The official ceremonies began with the departure of President Cleveland and President-elect McKinley and Vice President-elect Hobart, and the Senate committee of arrangements, and their escort of 5,000 troops, from the White House for the Capitol, where the oath of office was administered to the new chief executive.

Major McKinley drove over from the Ebbitt house to the Executive Mansion about 10.30 and met the president at his private office.

The presidential party, with its escort of United States troops, Troop A of Cleveland, and the District National Guard, left the White House about 11 o'clock and reached the Capitol shortly before noon.

Vice President Stevenson did not accompany his successor, as Mr. Stevenson was engaged in presiding over the sessions of the Senate. Mr. Hobart, instead, was accompanied by the Senate committee of arrangements, consisting of Messrs. Sherman, Elkins and Mitchell.

AT THE CAPITOL.

At the Capitol the president and other officials, the president-elect and vice president-elect assembled in the Senate chamber, the members of the Supreme court and of the Senate and House being present. Vice President Stevenson administered the oath of office to Mr. Hobart and, at the stroke of 12, declared the Senate of the 54th Congress adjourned without day. The new vice president, an extra session of the Senate having been called, then administered the oath to the newly elected senators.

The Senate then took a recess and the procession moved to the stand at the east portico in front of the rotunda, President Cleveland and President-elect McKinley leading.

TAKING THE OATH.

On the stand the oath of office was administered to President-elect McKinley by Chief Justice Fuller. President McKinley then made his inaugural address.

Forty thousand people witnessed the administration of the oath to McKinley.

On concluding he returned to the President's room, in the Senate wing of the Capitol, and from there was escorted to the White House by the inaugural parade, which began to move from the Capitol about 2 o'clock.

The parade moved from the Capitol by way of Pennsylvania avenue west to Washington Circle, thence east through K street to Vermont avenue, where the organizations were viewed by Grand Marshal Porter and dismissed.

From a stand in front of the White House the President reviewed the parade.

On the return to the White House, which President McKinley reached ahead of the main body of the parade, a luncheon was hastily served for him before he went to the reviewing stand. At this time he and Mrs. McKinley took leave of Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland, who at once left.

To-night there will be an illumination and a display of fireworks in the Washington monument grounds, beginning at 7.45 o'clock.

The inaugural ball will be held in the Pension building, the doors being opened at 8 o'clock and the ceremonies beginning at 9.

SIZED UP THE WEATHER.

Cold, clear weather was predicted for to-day to the delight of the thousands in Washington who came to the inauguration. The forecasts were correct. That McKinley was interested in the weather was shown by the fact that at 6.30 this morning he opened his window, looked out and scanned the sky with grave attention. Only a few people were about at the time, but they raised a hearty cheer.

The newsboys were the first to awaken the city into activity and they were soon followed by gold-bug badge fakirs.

For the first time perhaps in the history of the nation the members of a defeated party joined hands cordially and sincerely with the victors in celebrating a change of administration.

HIS RHEUMATISM IS BETTER.

Mr. Cleveland's rheumatism was practically gone this morning. He spent hi last hours at the White House signing bills and looking after private interests, while Mrs. Cleveland took leave of the staff officials. Meantime the servants were preparing to receive Mrs. McKinley.

The police had no difficulty in preserving order, although it is estimated that there are over 300,000 visitors here.

The centre of interest among the decorations in this city is Pennsylvania avenue, which presents a brilliant scene with its flags and bunting and merry crowds.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

Following are the important passages in McKinley's inaugural speech: "Our faith teaches us no safer reliance than upon God, who has so singularly favored the American people in every national trial; who does not forsake us so long as we obey his commandments and walk humbly in His footsteps.

"Our money is all good now, but its value must not further be threatened. It should all be put on an enduring basis, not subject to easy attack, nor its stability to doubt or dispute. Our currency should continue under the supervision of the government.

"We should have more revenue without delay, hindrance or postponement. A surplus the treasury created by loans is not permanent or safe to rely upon.

"It's the settled policy of the government, pursued from the beginning, and practiced by all parties, for administrations to raise the bulk of our revenue from taxes upon foreign productions entering the United States for sale and consumption, and avoiding for most part every form of direct taxation except in time of war. There can be no misunderstanding, either, about the principle upon which this tariff taxation shall be levied. Nothing has ever been made plainer at a general election than that the controlling principle in raising revenues from duties on imports is the zealous care for American interests and American labor. In the revision of the tariff especial attention should be given to the re-enactment and extension of the reciprocity principle in the law of 1890, under which so great a stimulus was given to our foreign trade in new and advantageous markets for our surplus agricultural and manufactured products.

"If congress in its wisdom shall deem it expedient to create a commission to take into early consideration the revision of our coinage, banking and currency laws and give them the exhaustive, careful and dispassionate examination that their importance demands, I shall cordially concur in such action. If such power is vested in the president it is my purpose to appoint a commission of prominent and well informed citizens of the different parties who will command public confidence, both on account of their ability and special fitness for the work.

"The question of international bimetallism will have early and earnest attention. It will be my constant endeavor to secure it by co-operation with the great commercial powers of the world.

"The now restored power has been in the past that of opposition to all combinations of capital organized in trusts or otherwise to control arbitrarily the condition of trade among our citizens. It has supported such legislation as will prevent the execution of all schemes to oppress the people by undue charges on their supplies or by unjust rates for the transportation of their products to market. This purpose will be steadily pursued, both by the enforcement of laws now in existence and the recommendation and support of such new statutes as may be necessary to carry it into effect.

(Continued on 5th page.)

Our Story Teller.

MY LAST CARD.

People tell me that I am very successful, that I suppose I ought to consider myself fortunate. Today I am counted among the leading singers, and few concert programmes lack my name. But it was not ever thus, and I may frankly say that I owe my success to one of the most lucky accidents that ever occured in this world.

I had come to the end of my resources. When most people say these words, they simply mean that they will have to retrench expenses a little, give up their carriage, postpone their winter visit to Nice until another year, and so on. But in my case it meant that I was very near that point at which the workhouse seems the only way of sustenance.

I was a baritone, trying vainly to secure some sort of a livelihood by my vocal effort. But influence is perhaps more useful in the professial world than anywhere else and influence I lacked.

I could not turn to my relations in the hour of need, for not one of them would have acknowledged me. My family were all of that class which a Scotch poet called "Unco guid," and they were so bigoted that the very fact of my singing for my living put me beyond the pale of their sympathy. No use, therefore, applying to my own flesh and blood.

To whom then! Friends? Yes, I had a few friends, but those who had money wouldn't lend it, and those who would lend it hadn't any.

Foolishly enough, I thought that if I gave up singing and tried to find work in less ambitious directions, I should be successful Alas, how soon I discovered my mistake. The lower one goes, the harder the struggle becomes—if there is little room at the top, there is absolutely none at all at the bottom. I found this out when I had tried in vain to obtain a position first of all as clerk, then shopman, then dock laborer. Everywhere the cry was 'Full up," and there seemed no variation, in this disheartening message.

It sounded in my ears like a death knell and every day my position grew worse and worse. One by one my few belongings left me, until at length there remained only the suit in which I stood, threadbare and patched, and my dress suit, to which I still clung—for without it, how were engagements, if ever engagements came to be filled? Yes. The evening clothes must remain, come what might.

A thick fog was making all things pestilential, and it seemed to overwhelm my entire being with disgust of life and living. I cursed my hard fate a thousand times, and in my heart there rose a despairing prayer—a prayer for death. This world was unendurable—let the other begin when it would, for surely no after existence could be more awful than this.

My way to the concert hall led me through the Strand, and near the Temple an irresistable impulse led me down one of the narrow streets touching the Embankment. Then I went and leaned on the stone parapet, and looked down into fog-covered stream.

As I looked, there rose in my heart a sudden and overwhelming desire to end my life then and there, and I climbed upon the parapet, about to fling myself down into the dark depths below. I hesitated. The old, old thoughts, which Hamlet has put into words of wonderous beauty—words which surely must represent the thoughts of all them that have contemplated self-distruction since the world began—were with me now, and I said to myself: "Suppose the hereafter should be more bitter than the present—how then? how then?

I drew back. A better hope sprang up in my heart. I would live on and fight life's battle to the end. Let them who had committed deeds of shame seek such an end as this—for me, whose only desire for extinction was born of misfortune, a worthier end. And so, the better decision won the battle.

It was a great relief to pass from the gloomy London street into the cheerful and brilliantly lighted concert hall. Already a great crowd had assembled, for the programme contained some of the world's most famous names in the musical world, among others that of Signor Luigi.

Although his name was Italian, he was as much an Englishman as myself; but, like many singers he had adopted the foreign title for professional reasons. I had always been specially interested in listening to Luigi, for many persons had told me that my voice resembled his—in fact, some had gone so far as to say that if he and I were placed in competition, I should do better work than he. But Luigi was flattered and courted, and obtained his hundred guineas per song, while I—well, those who have read the preceding lines will know the difference between us.

I now lived in a garret in Bloomsbury, where I owed for four weeks rent. My landlady, good-natured woman as she was, was now becoming impatient, and I knew that in a few nights, unless something were done, I should be roofless and without food. An awful situation, truly.

One foggy Thursday evening I climbed the stairs to my wretched room and saw a letter thrust under the door. Opening it, I found that it contained a concert ticket for a performance to be given that evening in the West End hall. Tickets were often sent me in virtue of my professional position, though heaven knows a loaf of bread would have been more welcome.

The church clock struck six. There was still time to dress and go to the concert if I so desired, and after all it would be better to spend the evening in a warm, well lighted hall than in the gloom of a London garret. I decided, therefore, to go to the concert.

I made a hasty toilet, and just as I was completing it there came a tap at my door.

"Come in," I said quickly.

In answer to my invitation, Mrs. Huxtable, the landlady, presented herself.

"Mr. Lennox," she said, speaking hastily and nervously, "I've just looked in to ask you when you think you'll be able to pay me something to go on with. I'm not a 'ard woman, as you know, but I've got a bedridden husband and plenty of little ones as well, and I must think o' them as well as o' other people. When can you settle?"

I tried to speak calmly, as I replied: "Very soon I hope. At any rate, I will do my best. More than that, Mrs. Huxtable, I cannot say."

She mumbled something, and was about to retire, when she drew out from her pocket a small visiting card.

"This must be yours, Mr. Lennox," she said, giving it to me. "I picked it up in the room this morning after making your bed. Good night."

I looked at the piece of pasteboard. Yes. It was one of my visiting cards, and it reminded me of the days when my worldly affairs had been very different, and when people were glad to have me at their house. Long since I had been without such a luxury as a card, and it came upon me now as a messenger from a far off and well nigh forgotten period. Mechanically I put it in my pocket, and then extinguishing the candle, I went slowly down stairs.

Luigi received a tremendous reception on this occasion, and sang two songs. He was rather late on the programme, and when his performance was ended the bulk of the audience, including myself, rose to go. As I passed out into the street I ran up against a man walking rapidly. He apologized brusquely, and catching sight of him under a lamp, I recognized the singer I had just heard, Luigi.

A curious impulse took hold of me. I would ask Luigi to help me. Perhaps in the hour of his own triumph he would hold out a helping hand to the stumbler on the way. I ran after him and soon came up with him. Touching him lightly on the arm, I said:

"Excuse me, but may I have a word with you?"

"Who on earth are you? What do you want?"

His tone was rough in the extreme, and all hope died within me as the harsh tones fell on my ear. But I put my pride in my pocket and said hastily:

"My apology for thus troubling you must be that I am absolutely penniless. Ah, no, I don't ask for charity," I said quickly, as I saw his hand moving in the direction of his pocket. "I ask for aid of another kind. I am a singer. I believe I have some measure of ability, but I can't find an engagement, though heaven knows I've done my best. Will you help me to find one?"

He looked very unamiable as he replied: "Really, your behavior is unconventional in the extreme, sir. To waylay a man in the street and ask for assistance in this manner is something quite new to me. However, give me your card, and if I hear of anything suitable I will let you know."

I drew out my last card, which my landlady had fortunately handed me that evening, and gave it to him. Without deigning to glance at it, he thrust it in his waistcoat pocket, gave me a brusque "Good night," and passed on.

A moment later, however, I saw him stopped again by a passer by, evidently an American. I heard the latter congratulating him in hearty terms, and I did not doubt that already I was forgotten by the successful singer as completely as though I had never crossed his path.

On my way home that evening I had a slight stroke of luck. I fell in with Charlie East, an old school fellow, and he hearing of my critical condition, insisted in lending me a sovereign. Out of this I gave Mrs. Huxtable something on account, and went to bed in a happier frame of mind than I had been for weeks.

Next Monday there came a letter which took my breath away. It read thus:

"United States Concert Bureau,
9 George St., W., Nov. 2, 188—

Dear Sir—Mr. Kent, one of my directors has handed us your card with a view to our engaging you for a series of concerts promoted by this agency, to be held between now and the ensuing spring. Unfortunately, Mr. Kent has been called away to New York since he had the pleasure of meeting you, so that he will be unable to go into matters with you personally, but if you will call here at your earliest convienence we will endeavor to meet your views as far as possible. Very respectfully your,

United States Concert Bureau,
(per G. Willis, Secretary."

Two feelings struggled for the mastery in my heart, as I read these lines—amazement and joy. Amazement that such a letter should have been addressed to me—joy that it had come at all,

My first impulse would have been to go straight to George Street, but further reflection showed me that such a course would be impolite. Evidently the letter had been written under the impression that I was a leading light in the musical world, and too much haste on my part in reviewing the Bureau would probably destroy that impression. I decided, therefore, to write a plain acknowledgement, and I did, adding that I would call as soon as my engagement permitted. I could not help smiling ironically as I wrote the last phrase.

On the following Wednesday I went to the office. There I was ushered into a small room littered with papers, where a young man sat writing. He rose to receive me with much deference.

"Good morning, sir," he said, as he placed a chair for me. "Sit down. I'm very sorry that Mr. Kent isn't here to arrange matters with you; but as I told you in my letter he has been summoned away. He heard you sing last Thursday night at the big concert at Adelaide Hall, and he decided at once that you should be among our baritones for our winter and spring shows. That's of course," he added quickly, "if we can come to terms."

As he said these words, the solution of the mystery flashed across my mind. Luigi had handed my card to the American to whom I had seen him talking after I left him, believing in the hurry of the moment that the card was his own. The American had then left the card with his people telling them doubtless (in the off-hand manner in which our trans-Atlantic cousins manage these affairs) to engage the singer named on that card. Yes. That was the secret of the mystery. My last card had turned up trump indeed.

What followed at the interview I need only touch upon in the briefest possible manner. The terms offered me were such as made me feel inclined to jump from my seat with joy, but naturally I did nothing of the sort, and behaved as much like a sane person as my delight would allow me. Before I left the room I had signed the contract for the whole series of concerts,

The first concert came off three weeks after. How I lived through the excitement preceding it I hardly know. My excitement was simply overwhelming, for I knew that the great chance of my career, eagerly waited for, longed for and prayed for, had come at last. Monday night, the night of the first concert, would decide my fate for me.

It came at length. I trembled violently until the moment arrived for my apearence, and then all my fears left me, and and I faced the brilliant and mighty audience with steadfast heart. I sang my first song.

When I look back upon that night, I look back upon the happiest night of my life. After my first song, the enthusiasm was intense, and after my second, I was recalled five times. My triumph was complete.

Little remains to tell. My progress from that night on was a triumphal march—engagements poured in, the newspapers chronicled my success day after day. By one luckey stroke, I had achieved fame and fortune.

Later on, of course, the whole truth came out; but Luigi, strangely enough, instead of being furious seemed rather amused. He met me one day in Piccadilly long afterward, and holding out his hand said:

"I congratulate you with all my heart, Lennox. Funny thing that I should have given your card in mistake for my own, wasn't it? The fact is, that is I couldn't have accepted the engagement in any case, for I was full up. Glad you are doing so well. Have a cigar?"

I accepted his invitation, and as I did so I could not help contrasting the manner in which people treat you when you're down on your luck, and and when you're making a fortune. Funny, isn't it? But I owed it all to that little piece of pasteboard found by my landlady in a corner of a London garret.—*Tid-Bits.*

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The undersigned having been restored to health by simple means, after suffering for several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease **Consumption**, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To those who desire it we will cheerfully send (free of charge) a copy of the prescription used, which they will find a sure cure for **Consumption, Asthma, Catarrh, Bronchitis** and all throat and lung maladies. He hopes all sufferers will try his remedy, as it is invaluable. Those desiring the prescription, which will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing, will please address,

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Brooklyn, New York

The States Money.

The theoretical financiers of Pennsylvania have a great deal to say from year to year concerning the surplus money in the State Treasury. There is a bill now pending in the Legislature to authorize the State Treasurer to deposit the money in the banks, which will pay the highest rate of interest. Solvent banks, as a rule, seldom pay interest on deposits and it does not always show a healthy state of affairs, when banks are willing to pay interest on deposits, subject to check, which is generally the case with state funds. There are many solvent banks, which hesitate to take State funds on deposit, for the reason, that it is liable to check without notice, which makes it always an unknown quantity, that the bank may be called on to pay. Of course, banks desire to have their money bringing an income and they can generally make an estimate, as to what amount is required to pay current checks, drawn by home depositor. It is different, however, in state funds, and for that reason there are few banks that will agree to pay interest on the deposit, unless the Treasurer can name a time, when the funds will be needed, which it is likely, he will not be willing to do. This will require him to place it in the hands of banks, which can invest it in negotiable bonds and stocks or on call loans, supported by convertable colatterals. Banks which can take money under these circumstances are located in the cities or money centers, which will draw the money from the smaller towns and country banks throughout the commonwealth. The persumption is that the financiers or legislature who are devising these plans to derive some interest from the use of State Funds, feel that they are protecting the taxpayers of the state. We of the country towns look at it in a different light. In dull times, such as we are now passing through, all the available money centres towards the cities or largest monied institutions. Fire and Life Insurance Premiums all go to the cities, which is a large cash drain on the country. To divert the tax surplus to the cities, increases the burdens of money stringincy on our country people, therefore, it seems reasonable to us, that the very best financial arrangement that can be made for the benefit of the people, who pay their taxes, is to distribute it among the several banks of our commonwealth in each county, in proportion to the amount collected from the particular locality, thus giving the benefit to the people who pay the money, and let it circulate in that vicinity, until the State Treasurer must have it, when the same will be subject to check, the same as any other deposit, without interest. It is unfair to deposit the money for the benefit of a few and this is what the Act of the Legislature contemplates, if the bill introduced in the Legislature becomes a law. The country people want fair play—not centralization, which the proposed law means.

At Tempe, Ariz., a man sentenced to ten days in the penitentiary for a misdemeanor paid as the equivalent of three days of the sentence $3, the only money he had, but the jailer's reckoning of time was so careless that the prisoner had served the full sentence before the facts were discovered. When a claim against the county was presented for the $3 the clerk of the board of supervision gave an opinion that the only apparent way for the claimant to get redress was to commit snother misdemeanor, which would enable the judge to allow something for the overtime that had been served on the first sentence.

—It is greatly to be feared that Senator Wolcott's visit to England and the Continent has not added to his stock of bimetalic over-confidence.

CABINET ALL CONFIRMED

The Names Sent in and Quickly Approved By The Senate.

TELLER DID NOT OPPOSE THE CABINET

The Gentleman From Colorado Knows When it is Raining and Therefore Put Up His Umbrella as a Safe Guard —Kind of Teller.

Washington, March 5.—The length of the executive session this afternoon led to the circulation of several unfounded rumors that a contest was being made against the confirmation of at least two of the members of the cabinet selected by President McKinley. Rumor had it that the opposition was aimed at Mr. McKenna, selected for the attorney generalship, and Mr. Alger for secretary of war.

The delay was not unusual. The nomination of Mr. Sherman was confirmed immediately without the formality of a reference to the committee. While this is not the invariable rule, it is generally extended to ex-senators as an act of courtesy. It was suggested privately on the floor that the whole cabinet be at once confirmed, but this was not done, for had such action been taken the compliment intended for Mr. Sherman would have been no compliment at all.

All the other nominations were referred to the various committees, which immediately met in the cloak rooms adjoining the chamber and, after an informal discussion of the nominations, made favorable reports n each case.

Mr. Teller addressed the senate briefly. He said he did not propose to oppose any selection Mr. McKinley had made. He recognized the fact that the cabinet was the official family of the executive, and the president ought not to be hampered by the senate in the choice of the men whom he desired for his advisers He desired, however, to say that he believed that in some cases Mr. McKinley had made mistakes in the men he had chosen. Whoever else Mr. Teller may have had in mind is unknown, for he mentioned only Mr. Bliss, nominated to be secretary of the interior. Mr. Teller emphasized the fact that he did not criticise this nomination on personal grounds. He knew Mr. Bliss to be a man of affairs who had been successful and was held high in the esteem of his fellow men. He did not doubt but that Mr. Bliss would bring to the office all his business and executive ability. But there was more required, Mr. Teller said, than mere business ability. The interior department was one of the most important in the goverment, affecting interests in many of the states and particularly those of the great west. The secretary annually made more important decisions involving property than did the supreme court. The head of this great department ought to be equipped with legal ability and a familiarity with land matters to meet the intricate questions that would come before him, and for this reason, and for this reason only, Mr. Teller said the nomination was subject to criticism.

Mr. Stewart, of Nevada, spoke briefly in the same vein.

Mr. Hoar, of Massachusetts, replied to Mr. Teller's criticism by praising the ability and qualifications of Mr. Bliss, and addressing himself to the one point made by Mr. Teller, asserted that this could be easily overcome by the selection of secretaries who would have these qualifications and would guide the secretary in his rulings.

No other speeches were made. The names of General Alger and Judge McKenna were not mentioned in the discussion, and all the nominations were then confirmed without a formal vote being taken.

Aunt Rachaels Bitters.

The undeniable fact that these Bitters are composed in the main of Speer's Wine, with Peruvian Bark, Snake Root, etc., analyzed and recommended to invalids and the Medical profession, by the best Chemists in the United States, cannot fail in inspiring confidence in the use of these Malarial Bitters

A Message from Lee.

Washington, March 5.—Secretary Olney has just received the following cablegram from Consul General Lee at Havanna:

"All quite. No excitement here now. I hope to secure prompt trial of all Americans imprisoned. Those found innocent to be released and those guilty sent out of the island."

The dispatch, which came this afternoon in cipher, indicates a most important change of attitude on the part of the military authorities in Cuba, under orders from Madrid, as guilty Americans, on conviction, are to be expelled from the island instead of being otherwise punished.

For Over Fifty Years.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by all druggists in all parts of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind.

As to Foreign Ministers.

Washington, March 5.—It is understood that President McKinley has decided to appoint William W. Thomas, of Maine, minister to Sweden and Norway, and Harold Sewall, of Maine, minister to Hawaii. General Thomas has served twice under former republican administrations as the diplomatic representative of the United States at Stockholm. His wife is a native of Sweden. Mr. Sewall, who is the son of the democratic candidate for vice president in the last campaign, and who stumped his own state and other states in the interest of McKinley and Hobart, was formerly consul general at Apia, Samoa.

Delaware is a state in which old forms and usages are still strictly observed. The ceremony of burning the old applications for licenses and receipts for bills paid was gone through at the Dover Court House recently. Under an old Delaware law, the clerk of the peace of each county is ordered to burn these papers every five years.

COLUMBIAS
AT ONCE.

The Columbia you want is ready for you. Not a day's delay, if you choose regular equipment. We have been preparing for months to meet the present great demand.

$100 TO ALL ALIKE
Tandems, $150

Men's Columbias
Women's Columbias
Tandems

THE STOCK IS COMPLETE.

HARTFORD BICYCLES
$65, $50, $45

Such quality at such prices is unheard of. But Hartfords are leaders in both price and goodness. Regular models ready for delivery.

POPE MFG. CO., Hartford, Conn.

Branch Stores and Agencies in almost every city and town. If Columbias are not properly represented in your vicinity, let us know.

McCleary's Speech.

(Continued from 7th page.)

dence in free silver orators and went to Mexico. Then they learned the truth, finally coming home at public expense. How many more of our workingmen will allow themselves to be made victims of similar tales?

How About American Workingmen?

And now let us see how the situation of workingmen in this country compared in 1890 with that during the so called "bimetallic times."

From the famous senate report on wholesale prices, transportation and wages, before referred to, I take the facts for the following table of wages in leading occupations every tenth year for some time before the war, when we had our mint "open to the free coinage of both metals," in comparison with wages in 1890, a sixth of a century after we finally adopted our present system of unlimited coinage of gold and limited coinage of silver:

Occupation.	Wages per diem. 1840.	1850.	1860.	1890.
Plasterers	$1 50	$1 75	$1 75	$3 50
Blacksmiths	1 50	1 50	1 50	3 00
Blacksmiths' helpers	83½	83½	83½	1 75
Painters	1 25	1 25	1 25	2 50
Wheelwrights	1 25	1 25	1 25	2 50
Carpenters	1 29	1 41	1 52	1 94
Engineers	2 00	2 25	3 00	4 25
Firemen	1 25	1 37	1 44	1 65
Laborers	81	1 04	99	1 25
Machinists	1 54	1 55	1 76	2 19
Watchmen	1 10	1 06	1 00	1 55
Average, according to importance, for all occupations, 1890 being reckoned as 100	87.7	92.7	100	168.6

There are in almost every community men who worked by the day before the war. Any young workingman who is at all taken by the glowing promises of the free silverites would do well to ask one of these old gentlemen how much he really was paid in those "bimetallic" days and how much he could buy with his daily pay in the way of necessaries and comforts.

We have seen that the condition of American workingmen has vastly improved since the days when we had free coinage of silver. It has been shown, also, that opening our mint to coinage of silver on private account would at once send us to a silver basis. How would this affect wages and the men who earn them? Every man who earns his daily bread by his daily toil owes it to himself and those whom he holds dear to think this over carefully.

Any man who will examine daily quotations of prices as reported in the newspapers will soon discover that they change from day to day and sometimes change very greatly in the course of a month. But every man who earns wages is familiar with the fact that they change slowly, an increase of 10 per cent in a year being quite a gain. Prices change quickly; wages change slowly.

Now let us grant what the advocates of free silver claim—that going to the silver basis would "double the prices of commodities." Does any workingman believe that wages would be doubled too? Even if they should be, how much would the wage earner profit by the change? No intelligent workingman believes for a minute that his wages would be increased by more than a small per cent—that is, while his wages might be nominally increased somewhat the prices of the things he has to buy would be increased very much more. So the real purchasing power of a day's work would be greatly diminished. All experience shows that any debasement in the money system of a country raises prices faster and farther than it does wages. This might influence some employers to consider the propriety of debasing our currency, but it is precisely the reason why workingmen should oppose it.

So far as workingmen are concerned the whole silver question is to be summed up in one query, Do you want your wages cut down? If so, vote for the free coinage of silver.

Would Not Help the Farmer.

What inducements do the silver producers hold out to the farmers to get them to co-operate in this scheme? They promise the farmers higher prices for their products. The sensible question which every thoughtful farmer will naturally ask is, Could they and would they keep their promise? Let us see what the chances are.

They claim that "silver would increase in value and would carry with it the prices of farm products."

To say that there is any relation between the price of a metal dug out of our western hills (depending for its value upon conditions peculiar to itself) and the price of any of the vegetable products of our fields (each of which depends for its value upon a set of conditions peculiar to itself)—to tell men that there is any relation between the prices of things so different in their nature and uses, is to insult the intelligence of those who are addressed.

But looking at it from another standpoint, let us see what the probabilities are that the promise could be kept.

One would think to hear these gentlemen talk that silver production is one of the overshadowing industries of this country. Let us make a few comparisons.

The total value of the silver product of the United States in 1892, even when reckoned at the price before 1873, was $82,101,000, and this was the greatest yield in the history of our silver production (Mint Report, page 242).

According to the Statistical Abstract, page 267, the farm value of the cotton crop of this country in 1891 was $350,000,000; that of the wheat crop was, in round numbers, $400,000,000, and that of the corn crop was over $800,000,000. The value of our corn crop alone was ten times the value of the silver crop of this country and four times the value of all the silver produced in the whole world that year. Why, sir, the clucking hens of our farms produce more wealth every year than these silver miners, who so patronizingly tell the farmers what they will do for them.

Farmer friends of mine in Minnesota have told me that before the war they have hauled wheat 50 miles to market with an ox team, occupying days in each trip, and got 45 cents a bushel for it in wildcat money, which was in danger of being worthless when they got home. Yet in those days the mint was open to the "free and unlimited coinage of silver."

The Situation of Farmers In 1873.

So much has been said by free silver orators to mislead farmers into the idea that everything was prosperous with them before 1873 and nothing has been since, that I submit now a paragraph that I have copied from the report of the Iowa State Agricultural society for 1873. It is from an address delivered by C. H. Rogers at the Harrison county fair, and gives a faithful picture of the situation at that time in that mighty state:

"Proud of these aspects and of her progress in practical agriculture, still the condition of the laboring man and farmer is far from what is desirable. They have worked, watched and waited for an adequate reward until weariness has well nigh turned to hopelessness. Farming has been a financial failure for the past three years. Hard toil has opened up fine farms and brought to the bins the products of unexampled harvests, but the sales have hardly paid expenses and bought cheap clothing until the coming harvest. There is no surplus to improve buildings, purchase thoroughbred stock and furnish the home with any of the luxuries of art and literature."

Would Be Hard on Debtors.

Let us suppose that the advocates of free silver sweep everything before them, capturing the presidency and the house and continuing to control the senate. What would be the natural thing to expect? What would you do if some one owed you and you were not protected by a gold clause in the contract? You would demand what was coming to you. Every man having an obligation coming due would, in self defense, demand all that might be coming to him while he could still get paid in money of full value. Debtors would be compelled to pay up at once or give new and better security, with a promise to pay in money of the present standard. On the maturing of their obligation they would certainly have to pay an enormous premium for the kind of money required. They would not escape making payment in money of the present standard and would have to take their chances of getting enough more for their products to enable them to make the payment without actual loss. They certainly would not gain anything and would take all the risk of losing—losing not only the premium which they would surely have to pay, but depending upon the forbearance of their creditors not to lose all they possess.

And what is the probability of the creditor being able and willing to grant concessions? Depositors in banks would withdraw their deposits. This would compel the banks to call in their loans. The four months between election and inauguration would be strewn with the wrecks of business houses now giving employment to millions of people.

The plan of the free silverites, as all experience shows, would subtract from our volume of money a very large and exceedingly valuable part of it. It would diminish our money by the amount of our gold and its representatives, at the very lowest estimate, $600,000,000. Its disappearance would be immediate.

Moreover, sir, we would have poorer money. The silver money would be bulkier and less convenient than what we have now. And it would lack in stability. And while "money makes the mare go" we should not forget, sir, that it must be stable money.

Creditors, as a rule, would therefore be unable, no matter how well disposed, to grant concessions to those who were owing them. We who are in debt, sir, are the ones most vitally interested in the defeat, the overwhelming defeat, of every proposal for the free coinage of silver.

Marvelous Performance of a Circus Dollar.

When I was a small boy, I saw something that I shall never forget. It was at a circus. The clowns and some other employees arranged themselves in a circle. Let us say that there were 20 of them in all. No. 1 said to No. 2: "I owe you $2. I'll pay up as soon as I can." No. 2 made this statement to No. 3, No. 3 to No. 4, and so on around the circle, No. 20 saying it to No. 1. No. 1 shoved his hands into his pockets and with a look of pleased surprise pulled out a dollar. Turning to No. 2, he said: "I didn't know that I had that dollar. Here's so much on account." No. 2 took the dollar, and with similar language passed it on to No. 3, and so it went around the ring. No. 20 passed it to No. 1, who received it with a smile and started to put it into his pocket, but instead he turned to No. 2 and said, "I didn't expect to be able to pay you the balance so soon, but here it is." And so it went around the ring, finally coming back to No. 1, who with a satisfied smile put it into his pocket.

To the little boy who looked as I did thirty odd years ago, this was simply the funny work of clowns, to be laughed at and forgotten. It was not forgotten, however, and to the man older grown and charged with the serious consideration of the affairs of a great nation it illustrates the profoundest truth in finance. What is that truth? It is this: Under proper conditions the working power of a dollar is beyond all human computation.

I was very much surprised to hear this afternoon a man so prominent as my friend from Tennessee [Mr. McMillin] speak as if money paid for taxes was lost to circulation. I have often heard men speak as if they thought that there must be as many dollars in existence as there are dollars' worth of business to be transacted. What would a farmer say to an agent for bushel baskets who should attempt to convince him that he needed as many baskets as he expected to raise bushels of crop? The farmer would feel that his intelligence had been insulted, and justly so. He knows that he can use the same basket over and over again, and the quantity measured in a given time will depend on the speed with which the one handling it works. And then, if properly used, it is ready to do as much more.

So with the yardstick, the pound weight and the dollar. Each can do an almost infinite amount of work if properly used. What are the conditions of highest efficiency in money—under what conditions can a given amount of money do the most work? Let us examine our illustration.

The dollar in the circus ring did the work of forty dollars in five minutes and was just as capable of accomplishing as much more in the succeeding five minutes. Why was this? Simply because it moved promptly.

Now let us examine the matter a little more closely. Why did it move so? Why was each one so prompt to pass the dollar on? Because he felt good—that is, he felt honest. He felt that when he owed money and had it in his pocket the only proper thing for him to do was to pay up. Moreover, each had confidence in the other. There was a feeling of respect and good will among the men in that ring. This is one of the conditions under which money does its work most effectively.

What is the other condition? Why was each man willing to accept the dollar in payment of what was coming to him? Because he knew that it was a good dollar. He knew that whenever he wanted to use it, whether it might be that day or not for ten years, it would be just as good as when he accepted it.

Suppose, on the other hand, that each of the men had a dollar in his pocket, but that they distrusted each other, each fearing that if he let go of the dollar that he had he might not soon get another, although money was due him, and suppose that each was afraid to accept the money of the other, fearing that it might not be good when he wanted to use it, that it would depreciate on his hands—what would be the result? Why, of course, each would keep in his pocket what money he had, and each would continue to owe the other—that is, the money would accomplish nothing.

Quality More Important Than Quantity.

With good money and mutual trust a dollar did the work of 40, while with questionable money and distrust 20 dollars could accomplish nothing. In other words, the quality of money is immensely more important than its quantity.

And, sir, a set of men who make it part of their plan to malign human nature and then offer us a debased currency would not only deprive us of part of the money that we now have, but they would paralyze the working power of what remained. They are not only morally wrong, but financially unwise. They and their policy are alike condemned. They offer poor money and distrust. We offer abundant money of the best quality and well founded confidence. Is there any doubt as to which the American people will approve?

To employ a figure of speech, we contend that our body politic needs in its circulation both kinds of corpuscles, and that it needs them both all of the time. The best that is promised by the gentlemen on the other side is that their plan will furnish them alternately; one at a time, first one and then the other—that is, sir, they offer us a sort of chills-and-fever system, which would produce distress in life and would result in early death to business enterprise.

Our plan secures to our circulation all the elements needed for the health of the body, including both kinds of corpuscles, all of the time and in the proportions demanded by the most vigorous life. And behind this good financial blood, to prevent its stagnation, to propel it in life giving circulation, even to the extremities of the body, we place the great heart, confidence—confidence in our financial system and in each other, confidence in our system based on approved experience, confidence in each other based on the knowledge that, after all, men would rather do right than wrong.

Nothing Succeeds Like Success

The success of the Speer N. J. Wine Co, in producin an extra, quality of Grape Brandy is marvelons They rely alone on the grape for body and flavor, and hence there is a wide and growing demand for this Brandy which rivals the old brands of Cognac, France.

Nothing is finer or richer than Speer's Old Climax Brandy and his Old Port, five to fifteen years old. For table use their Clarets Sauternes Burgundies and P. J. Sherry are unsurpassed. For the sick room hospital and Sacramental purposes their Unfermented Grape Juice is recommended and used by both physicians and divines. Sold by druggists.

—The usual crop of pneumonia seeds were no doubt sown on inauguration day.

BELLEFONTE CENTRAL RAILROAD—On and after Monday, December 21st, 1896, trains will run as follows, leaving the P. R. R. station.

WESTWARD. College Mail.	Exp.	Accm.			EASTWARD. Bellf Mail.	Exp.	Accm.
†5	†3	†1			†2	†4	†6
p m	a m	a m	Lv	Ar	a m	p m	p m
4 20	10 30	6 20	Bellefonte		8 50	2 10	6 45
4 26	10 37	6 37	Coleville		8 45	2 00	6 35
f4 30	f10 42	f6 40	Morris		f8 42	f1 55	f6 30
f4 33	f10 47	f6 44	Whitmer		f8 40	f1 47	f6 25
f4 38	f10 53	f6 50	Hunters		f8 36	f1 40	6 20
f4 41	f10 56	f6 53	Filmore		f8 33	f1 36	f6 17
f4 45	f11 02	f7 00	Briarly		f8 29	f1 30	f6 12
4 48	11 05	7 05	Waddle		8 25	f1 25	6 08
f4 50	f11 08	f7 08	Lambourn		f8 23	f1 22	f6 05
f5 00	f11 10	f7 17	Krumrine		f8 12	f1 07	f5 51
5 04	f11 33	f7 22	UniversityInn		f8 07	1 02	f5 47
5 05	11 35	7 23	State College		8 05	1 00	5 45
f5 10	f11 24	7 28	Struble		f7 50	f1 04	f5 30
f5 17		f7 34	Bloomsdorf		f7 45		f5 23
f5 20		7 40	PineGrv Crosg		740		5 20

Morning trains from Montandon, Lewisburg Williamsport, Lock Haven and Tyrone connect with train No. 7 for State College, Afternoon trains from Montandon, Lewisburg, Tyrone and No. 3 from Lock Haven connect with train No. 11 for State College. Trains from State College connect with Penna R R trains at Bellefonte.

f stops on flag. † Daily except Sunday.

F. H. THOMAS, Supt.

Duff's is the Best BUSINESS COLLEGE in America for obtaining a breadwinning education For circulars address P. DUFF & SONS. PITTSBURG, PA.

—A—

SINGLE STANDARD

only is possible, whether as a test of excellence in journalism, or for the measurement of quantities, time or values; and

THE... PHILADELPHIA RECORD

after a career of nearly twenty years of uninterrupted growth is justified in claiming that the standard first established by its founders is the one true test of

A Perfect Newspaper.

To publish ALL THE NEWS promptly and succinctly and in the most readable form, without elision or partisan bias; to discuss its significance with frankness, to keep an open eye for public abuses, to give besides a complete record of current thought, fancies and discoveries in all departments of human activity in its Daily Editions of from 10 to 14 pages, and to provide the whole for its patrons at the nominal price of 1 cent—that was from the outset, and will continue to be the aim of "The Record."

The Pioneer

one cent morning newspaper in the United States, "The Record" still leads where others follow.

Witness its unrivaled average daily circulation exceeding 160,000 copies, and an average exceeding 120,000 copies for its Sunday editions, while imitations of its plan of publication in every important city of the country testify to the truth of the assertion that in the quantity and quality of its contents, and in the price at which it is sold "The Record" has established the standard by which excellence in journalism must be measured.

THE DAILY EDITION

of "The Record" will be sent by mail to any address for $3.00 per year or 25 cents per month.

THE DAILY AND SUNDAY

editions together, which will give its readers the best and freshest information of all that is going on in the world every day in the year including holidays, will be sent for $4,00 a year or 35 cents per month.

Address

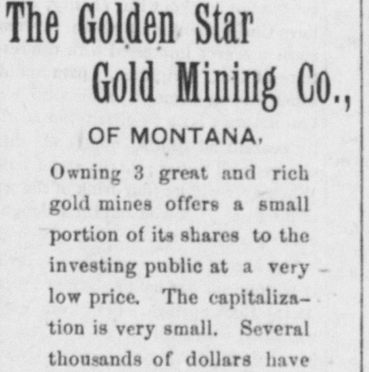
THE RECORD PUBLISHING CO.,
Record Building,
Philadelphia, Pa.

The Golden Star Gold Mining Co.,

OF MONTANA.

Owning 3 great and rich gold mines offers a small portion of its shares to the investing public at a very low price. The capitalization is very small. Several thousands of dollars have already been expended and over 600 feet of underground work is done on the property, which is rich in gold, copper and some silver. These shares now obtainable at a very low price are the best investment on the financial market to-day and ought to pay at least 10c per share per month dividends in the near future. For reports and prospectus sample of the ore, etc., please address

The Golden Star Gold Mining Co
Schiller Theatre Building,
CHICAGO, - - - ILL



GET AN EDUCATION

EDUCATION and fortune go hand in hand. Get an education at the Central State Normal School, Lock Haven, Pa. First-class accommodations and low rates. State aid to students. For circulars and illus. cat., address JAMES ELDON, Ph. D., Principal, State Normal School, Lock Haven, Pa.

Palms College Business & Shorthand

1708-1710 Chestnut St., Philada., Pa.

Twelfth Year. A good school for both sexes. Thorough individual instruction in

Book-keeping, Arithmetic, Penmanship, Commercial Law, Banking, Commission, Stock Companies, etc.
Short-hand, Type-writing, Correspondence, Practical Grammar,

Graduates assisted in obtaining good situations. Correspondence with firms needing book-keepers and clerks solicited. Write for Catalogue.

THEO. W. PALMS, M. A., President.

The Rochester Business University
A National School of Business
sends its Catalogue and Circulars
free to those who contemplate
pursuing a
Business or Shorthand
Course of Study.
Rochester, N.Y.

WE WANT ONE GOOD MAN (HAVING horse) as permanent superintendent for Centre county, to attend to our business, on salary. Must send along with application, strong letters of recommendation as to honesty, energy and ability. First-class man only. State occupation. Address P. O. Box 1632, Philadelphia, Pa.

Professional Cards.

A. A. DALE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Office in Crider's Building, corner Allegheny streets, Bellefonte, Pa. [24-10-1f

D. H. HASTINGS. W. F. REEDER
HASTINGS & REEDER,
Attorneys-at-Law,
Bellefonte, Pa. Office on Allegheny street, two doors north of office formerly occupied by the late firm of Focum & Hastings. 14-1y-13

JOHN KLINE,
Attorney-at-Law,
Bellefonte, Pa.
Office on second floor of Furst's new building north of Court House. 16-17-1f

CLEMENT DALE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Office in Crider's new building corner of Allegheny and High streets 10 45 1f

HUGH S. TAYLOR
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
No 24 Temple Court. All manner of business attended promptly.

JESSE CLEAVER
SURVEYOR & CIVIL ENGINEER.
Has had many years experience locating lands and roads in Centre and adjoining counties. Reference if desired. Has timber land for sale.
Unionville, Fleming P. O., Centre Co., Pa.
Telephone to A. J. Griest's Store.

W. H. MUSSER,
General Agent
UNION CENTRAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
CINCINNATI, OHIO.
Notary Public and Pension Attorney. Office with Clement Dale, Crider's Block, Room No. 2
BELLEFONTE, PA. 11 61y

FOR SALE

A Farm in Union Township, 80 Acres, Red Shale Land

Good Buildings,
Good Fruit,
Good Water

Inquire of
A. A. DALE,
BELLEFONTE, PA
nov9-tf

REVIVO RESTORES VITALITY.

Made a Well Man of Me.

THE GREAT 30th Day.
FRENCH REMEDY

produces the above results in 30 days. It acts powerfully and quickly. Cures when all others fail. Young men will regain their lost manhood, and old men will recover their youthful vigor by using REVIVO. It quickly and surely restores Nervousness, Lost Vitality, Impotency, Nightly Emissions, Lost Power, Failing Memory, Wasting Diseases, and all effects of self-abuse or excess and indiscretion, which unfits one for study, business or marriage. It not only cures by starting at the seat of disease, but is a great nerve tonic and blood builder, bringing back the pink glow to pale cheeks and restoring the fire of youth. It wards off Insanity and Consumption. Insist on having REVIVO, no other. It can be carried in vest pocket. By mail, $1.00 per package, or six for $5.00, with a positive written guarantee to cure or refund the money. Circular free. Address
ROYAL MEDICINE CO., 271 Wabash Ave., CHICAGO, ILL.

For sale by F. Potts Green, Bellefonte Pa.

Wanted—An Idea Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth. Write JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their $1,800 prize offer and list of two hundred inventions wanted.

HUMPHREYS'

No. 1	Cures	Fever.
No. 2	"	Worms.
No. 3	"	Infants' Diseases.
No. 4	"	Diarrhea.
No. 8	"	Neuralgia.
No. 9	Cures	Headache.
No. 10	"	Dyspepsia.
No. 11	"	Delayed Periods.
No. 12	"	Leuchorrea.
No. 14	"	Skin Diseases.
No. 15	Cures	Rheumatism.
No. 16	"	Malaria.
No. 20	"	Whooping Cough
No. 27	"	Kidney Diseases.
No. 30	"	Urinary Diseases
No. 77	"	Colds and Grip.

Sold by Druggists, or sent prepaid on receipt of price, 25c., or 5 for $1.

DR. HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC MANUAL OF DISEASES MAILED FREE.
Humphreys' Med. Co., 111 William St., N. Y.

Insurance.

INSURANCE effected on all kinds of Properties in Companies of undoubted strength and security, at standard rates.

INSURE AGAINST LOSS AND DAMAGE BY

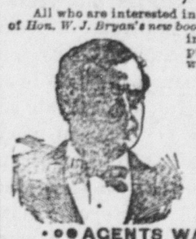
FIRE AND LIGHTNING.

9-9-1y GEORGE L. POTTER.
Furst's Building. High street, Bellefonte

Hon. W. J. Bryan's Book

All who are interested in furthering the sale of *Hon. W. J. Bryan's new book* should correspond immediately with the publishers. The work will contain . . .

AN ACCOUNT OF HIS CAMPAIGN TOUR.
HIS BIOGRAPHY, WRITTEN BY HIS WIFE
HIS MOST IMPORTANT SPEECHES.
THE RESULTS OF THE CAMPAIGN OF 1896.
A REVIEW OF THE POLITICAL SITUATION.



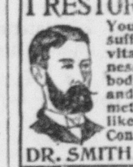
AGENTS WANTED

Mr. Bryan has announced his intention of devoting one-half of all royalties to furthering the cause of bimetallism. There are already indications of an enormous sale.

Address W. B. CONKEY COMPANY, Publishers
341-351 Dearborn St., CHICAGO

you can make money by selling and using HOLDFAST Corn Binders, used on every shock. Pull and it's fast. Ties itself. Costs less than string. Never wears out. Thousands easily sold in a town. Good profits. Get your town agency now. Outfit 6c., stamps. TIE CO., Box 121 Unadilla, N.Y.

I RESTORE LOST MANHOOD



Young and middle-aged men who suffer from errors of youth, loss of vitality, impotency, seminal weakness, gleet, strictures, weakness of body and mind, can be thoroughly and permanently cured by my new method of treatment. None other like it, immediate improvement. Consultation and book free. Add. DR. SMITH, Lock box 635, Phila. Pa.

PARKER'S GINGER TONIC

cures Lung Troubles, Debility, distressing stomach and female ills, and is noted for making nurses when all other treatment fails. Every mother and invalid should have it.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists

HINDERCORNS The only sure Cure for Corns. Stops all pain. Makes walking easy. 15c. at Druggists.

EPP'S COCOA

GRATEFUL. COMFORTING

Distinguished Everywhere for Delicacy of Flavor, Superior Quality, and Nutritive Properties. Specially Grateful and Comforting to the Nervous and Dyspeptic.

Your Grocer and Druggist sell it. In half-pound tins only. Prepared by JAMES EPPS & CO., Ltd., Homeopathic Chemists, London, England.

BREAKFAST. SUPPER.
EPP'S COCOA

THE FAMILY MONEY MAKER!

Worth $100.00 a year and more to all who own land, a garden, orchard or conservatory; covers, in plain language, by practical men, the care and cultivation of flowers, fruits, plants, trees, shrubs, bulbs, &c., and tells how to make home grounds attractive.

3 AMERICAN GARDENING 10

16 to 24 pages weekly.
America's brightest and most reliable family gardening paper. Established 50 years. Illustrated. $1.00 a year
WITH HANDSOME PREMIUM

To introduce it to new readers we will send AMERICAN GARDENING three months (12 numbers) to any address on receipt of Ten Cents, in stamps or coin. Sample free.

AM. GARDENING, P.O. Box 1697, N.Y.

DR. PEFFER'S
FEMALE PILLS.

NEW DISCOVERY. NEVER FAILS.
A new, reliable and safe relief for suppressed, excessive, scanty or painful menstruation. Now used by over 30,000 ladies monthly. Invigorates these organs. Beware of imitations. Name paper. $2. per box, or trial box $1. Sent sealed in plain wrapper. Send 4c in stamps for particulars. Sold by Local Druggists. Address PEFFER MEDICAL ASSOCIATION Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—An agent in every section to canvass: $4.00 to $5.00 a day made, sells at sight; also a man to sell staple goods to dealers, best side line $75.00 a month. Salary or large commission made, experience unnecessary.
CLIFTON SOAP & MANUFACTURING CO., Cincinnatti, Ohio.

GROOM YOUR HORSE WITH
BONNER'S
HORSE CLEANER.

No Flies, Fleas, Mosquitos or Lice.
Removes Dandruff, Dirt. Leaves Skin Soft and White.
$100.00 for any case *Mange* it will not Cure.
Stops Irritation, Rubbing. Fine for *clipped* horses.
Mane and Tail Cleaner of the world. *No Matting.*
Keeps Hair Fine, Soft and Silky. A Hair Grower.
No Scratches. Mud will not Stick. *Aids* in Shedding.
Horse Groomed in Less than Half the Time.
A Tonic. Harmless. Removes Stains.
Keeps Hair From Fading.
Expense but a Trifle. Half Gallon Cleans Horse 120 Times. By its Use Horse has Coat like Velvet. Also Used on Cattle and Dogs. For Milk Cows it's Especially Valuable in Fly Time.
Ask Dealer for *Bonner's Horse Cleaner.* Will Ship Half Gallon on Receipt of $1.00.
(MENTION THIS PAPER.) PATENTED.
TOLEDO SPECIALTY CO.
TOLEDO, - OHIO.
Use Bonner's Hoof Dressing and Barn Dust.

How to Speculate

On Small Margins and be Successful.

$4 to $20 per month can be made by investing $20 to $100 in our syndicate plan of speculation. Send for our circular mailed free

THOMPSON & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
60 and 62 BROADWAY, New York
22-1y

Wanted—An Idea Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth. Write JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their $1,800 prize offer and list of two hundred inventions wanted.

THE HARDWARE DEALER

A MAGAZINE brim full of practical ideas from hardware men. The cream of 1,000 brains. 116 pages only $1.00 a year. Sample copy free.
D. T. MALIFFY,
Pub. 78 Read St New York.

Chichester's English Diamond Brand.

PENNYROYAL PILLS

Original and Only Genuine.

SAFE. Always reliable. LADIES ask Druggist for *Chichester's English Diamond Brand* in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. *Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations.* At Druggists, or send 4c. in stamps for particulars, testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. *Name Paper.* Chichester Chemical Co., 1914 Madison Square, Philadelphia, Pa.
To all Local Druggists.

BREAKFAST—SUPPER.

EPPS'S

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

COCOA

BOILING WATER OR MILK.

WANTED-A MAN

In each county for one year to hire and superintend agents. $65 a month. State age experience and references. Enclose stamp THE HUBBARD CO., 1023 Filbert street Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—an agent in every section to canvass: $4.00 to $8.00 a day made, sells at sight; also a man to sell staple goods to dealers, best side line $75.00 a month. Salary or large commission made, experience unnecessary.
CLIFTON SOAP & MANUFACTURING CO., Cincinnatti, Ohio

PILES "ANAKESIS" gives instant relief and is an infallible Cure for Piles. Price $1. By Druggists or mail. Sample free. Address "ANAKESIS," Box 2416, New York City.

Lafayette College
EASTON, PA.

Seven courses in Arts, Philosophy and Science. Civil, Mining, Electrical Engineering and Chemistry.

ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT JUNE 19TH.
Fall Term begins Sept. 9th.
FOR CATALOGUES ADDRESS THE REGISTRAR.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE.

PATENTS

TRADE MARKS, DESIGNS, COPYRIGHTS &c.

Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain, free, whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Oldest agency for securing patents in America. We have a Washington office. Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice in the

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN,

beautifully illustrated, largest circulation of any scientific journal, weekly, terms $3.00 a year; $1.50 six months. Specimen copies and HAND BOOK ON PATENTS sent free. Address
MUNN & CO.,
361 Broadway, New York.

MADE ME A MAN

AJAX TABLETS POSITIVELY CURE
A Lit Nervous Diseases—Failing Memory, Impotency, Sleeplessness, etc., caused by Abuse or other Excesses and Indiscretions. *They quickly and surely* restore Lost Vitality in old or young, and fit a man for study, business or marriage. Prevent Insanity and Consumption if taken in time. Their use shows immediate improvement and effects a CURE where all other fail. Insist upon having the genuine AJAX Tablets. They have cured thousands and will cure you. We give a positive written guarantee to effect a cure in each case or refund the money. Price 50 CTS. per package; or six pkges (full treatment) for $2.50. By mail, in plain wrapper, upon receipt of price. Circular free. AJAX REMEDY CO., 70 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

For sale in Bellefonte Pa., by C. M Parrish and F. P. Green.

Bellefonte Republican.

The Best Advertising Medium in Central Pennsylvania.

A forty-eight column paper devoted to the interests of the Republican party. Published at Bellefonte, Pa., at $1.50 per annum.

BY EDWARD T. TUTEN.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

SPACE OCCUPIED.	3m	6m	1y
One inch (12 lines this type)	$ 5	$ 8	12
Two inches	7	10	15
Three inches	10	15	20
Four inches	11	17	25
Quarter column	12	20	30
Half column	20	35	55
One column	35	55	90

All advertisements, whether displayed or blank lines, measured by lines of this type.

All advertisements due after the first insertion.

Special notices inserted in our local columns at 20 cents per line for each insertion unless otherwise agreed, by the month, quarter or year.

Editorial notices, in our local columns, 25 cents per line for each insertion.

Professional or Business Cards, not exceeding 10 lines this type, $8 per annum.

All advertisements for a less term than three months 20 cents per line for the first three insertions, and 5 cents per line for each additional insertion.

Advertisers, and especially Advertising Agents, are respectfully informed that no notice will be taken of orders to insert advertisments at less rates than the above, nor will any notice be given to orders of parties unknown to the publisher, unless accompanied y the cash

EDWARD T. TUTEN.

Near-by Cure

"My brother had a severe attack of inflammatory rheumatism and the doctor did not help him. At first he would get some better, but as the effects of the medicine wore off he would be worse than ever. His liver was enlarged and his kidneys out of order. He

Suffered Intense Pain

for two months and took very strong medicine without permanent relief. One day I suggested that he try a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla and he consented to do so. After taking a few bottles he was able to go to work. We have a very high opinion of Hood's Sarsaparilla." MARY M. NORTON, Moshannon, Pa.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills are prompt, efficient and easy in effect. 25 cents.

Will it Keep.

In reply to a correspondent asking Mr Speer about his Oporto Grape Juice, he says he will warrant it to keep any length of time in bottles if they are kept full and well corked. The juice is not likely to keep long after allowed to come in contact with atmosphere over 40 degrees temperature. It is excellent for invalids.

Stop drugging yourself with quack nostrums or "*cures*." Get a well-known pharmaceutical remedy that Will do the work. Catarrh and Cold in the head will not cause suffering if Ely's Cream Balm is used. Druggist will supply 10c. trial size or 50c. full size. We mail it.

ELY BROS., 56 Warren St., N. Y. City. Rev. John Reid Jr., of Great Falls, Mont., recommended Ely's Cream Balm to me. I can emphasize his statement, "It is a positive cure for catarrh if used as directed."—Rev. Francis W. Poole, Pastor Central Press. Church, Helena, Mont.

Thinking About Swearing Off.

The editor of an exchange preaches a short temperance sermon thus. When a man gets out of bed in the morning and finds but 50 or 60 cents out of the $20 bill he began operations with the night before, he begins to think that there is something in the principles of the Prohibition party after all.

Three Persons Shot Down.

Kaukauna, Wis., March 8.—As the result of a shooting affray this afternoon, one woman lies dead and two other persons probably mortally wounded. A worthless character named Peter Ross did the shooting. The dead:

Mrs. Peter Ross, instantly killed.

Wounded:

Frederick Schaubel, Appleton, Wis., shot through abdomen.

Kittie Duprei, shot in breast; probably fatally.

The victims had driven through Kaukauna from Appleton during the afternoon, going to a questionable resort. Ross secured a rig and followed. Upon arrival at the house Ross drew a revolver and fired, instantly killing his wife, who had left him several weeks ago. He then fired at the other woman, the ball entering her right breast. Schaubel interfered and received a ball in the abdomen. Ross surrendered to the authorities.

In Front of an Engine.

Reading, Pa., March 8.—Miss Isabella Fulton, a teacher in the Chicago public schools, committed suicide here to-day by throwing herself in front of an engine on the Pennsylvania railroad. The unfortunate woman was cut to pieces by the wheels of the locomotive. Miss Fulton was here on a visit to her sister and the only cause known for suicide is that she had been suffering from nervous trouble.

Important Notice!

The only genuine **"Baker's Chocolate,"** celebrated for more than a century as a delicious, nutritious, and flesh-forming beverage, is put up in **Blue Wrappers** and **Yellow Labels.** Be sure that the **Yellow Label** and our Trade-Mark are on every package.

WALTER BAKER & CO. Ltd., Dorchester, Mass.

Old Black Mansion in Ruins.

Philadelphia, Pa., March 7.—Fire to-day wiped out a well-known landmark in the once famous Girard Point section, the old Black mansion being reduced to a heap of ruins. Mrs. Black says that the loss will reach $10,000, which is nearly covered by insurance. In the house were many valuables, among them a gold and silver service, a large quantity of antique silverware, and many paintings. None of these were saved as they were all stored on the third floor.

The mansion dated back to colonial times, though it was largely rebuilt during the last fifty years by the late Edgar N. Black. The estate at one time comprised 1,000 acres, including the famous Black's Island, in the Delaware, so long inhabited by a herd of wild Shetland ponies. The ponies belong to the eccentric Wister brothers and caused extensive litigation. Years ago the Wister contracted pasturage for a pair of Shetlands. These were put on the island, and as time wore on they multiplied until over 200 were running about there absolutely wild. Suit following over the matter of pasturage, but finally the affair was satisfactorily adjusted, and the ponies were sold.

Have You Bleeding Piles.

Dr. Agnew's Ointment has thousands of testimonials as to its merits in giving instant relief, and a sure cure for Piles in the most aggravating forms—Bleeding, Itching, or Blind, external or internal. Comfort in one application. Cure in three to six nights. 35cents.

For sale by J. N. & S. Krumrine Bellefonte Pa.

Pingree's Potato Patch.

All the cheap wits of the country have had their fling at Mayor, now Governor, Pingree and his potato patch, and caricaturists have enjoyed rare sport at the expense of the man. Now however the laugh is getting on the otherside of the mouth. New York condescended last year to follow the plan Mayor Pingree in augurated of helping the poor to help themselves. The much ridiculed western experiment, transplanted to the east, proved so successful that this year Philadelphia philanthropist have organized to provide "Pingree Potato Patches" for the unemployed men of the city to farm. "He laughs best who laughs last," is an old proverb Governor Pingree may aptly quote.

They Oppose the Bill.

The following letter has been sent out by the Pennsylvania Fish Protection association:

"We urgently request your assistance in defeating a bill entitled 'An act to appoint a game and fish warden and to prescribe his power and duties,' now before the legislature. If enacted, one warden will be appointed to the office by the governor, who reports to the governor, auditor general and state treasurer, and is not responsible in any manner to the game and fish commissioners. He appoints all deputy wardens and apparently handles all moneys relating to his work without the power of veto by the commission. The powers delegated to him are dangerous and may prove inimical to the fish and game interests. The fish commission has accomplished too much good work for any friend of fish culture or protection to assist in striking a blow which will certainly impair or destroy their future usefulness."

There is a Class of People

Who are injured by the use of coffee Recently there has been placed in all the grocery stores a new preparation called GRAIN-O, made of pure grains, that takes the place of coffee. The most delicate stomach receives it without distress, and but few can tell it from coffee. It does not cost over ¼ of much. Children may drink it with great benefit. 15c. and 25c. per package. Try it. Ask for GRAIN-O.

Of Rings.

In the Middle ages it was not only generally believed that rings could be charmed by the power of the magicians, but that the engraved stones on ancient rings which were found on old sites possessed supernatural properties, the good or evil influence of which would be imparted to the wearer.

Rings made of the bones of an ostrich were deemed of rare value; those of hoof inclosed in gold a remedy for epilepsy.

A piece of silver collected at the communion and made into a ring is still supposed to be a cure for convulsions and fits of every kind; if collected on Easter Sunday its efficacy is greatly increased.

Without a Peer—Works Miracles.

Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart is without a peer. This great remedy relieves instantly the most aggravated and distressing forms of heart disease. It is the surest and quickest acting formula for heart trouble known to medical science, and thousands of times has the hand of the grim destroyer been stayed by its use. If there is Palpitation, Shortness of Breath, Pain in Left Side, Smothering Sensations, don't delay or you may be counted in the long list of those who have gone over to the great majority, because the best remedy in the world to-day was not promptly used.

For sale by J. N. & S. Krumrine Bellefonte Pa.

Earthquake Shocks.

City of Mexico, March 8.—The Government Meteorological Bureau has advices of the fulfillment of Prof. Juan Contreero's prediction that the earthquakes would be felt yesterday, there having been shocks in Acapulco, Vera Cruz, Oaxaca, Orizaba and Cordoba at 7.30 in the evening.

$3,400.00 CASH AND PRIZES GIVEN FREE EACH MONTH FOR Sunlight SOAP WRAPPERS

As follows:

4 First Prizes, each of $100 Cash	- -	$ 400.00
20 Second " " " $100 PIERCE SPECIAL Bicycles*		2,000.00
40 Third " " " $ 25 Gold Watches	-	1,000.00
Cash and Prizes given each month	- -	$3,400.00
		12
Total given during 12 mos. 1897,		**$40,800.00**

HOW TO OBTAIN THEM.

Competitors to save as many SUNLIGHT SOAP Wrappers as they can collect. Cut off the top portion of each wrapper, that portion containing the heading "SUNLIGHT SOAP." These (called "Coupons") are to be sent, postage fully paid, enclosed with a sheet of paper stating Competitor's full name and address and the number of Coupons sent in, to Lever Bros., Ltd., New York, marked on outside Wrapper (*top left hand corner*) with NUMBER of the DISTRICT Competitor lives in.

No. of District	NAME OF DISTRICT.
1	New York City, Brooklyn, Long and Staten Islands, New Jersey.
2	New York State (*outside of N.Y. City, Brooklyn, Long and Staten Islands*).
3	Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia and District of Columbia.
4	The New England States.

*The Bicycles are the celebrated Pierce Special, 1897 Pattern, m'f'd by Geo. N. Pierce & Co., of Buffalo, Boston and New York. Fitted with Hartford Tires, First Class Nickle Lamp, New Departure Bell, Standard Cyclometer, and Hunt Lace Saddle.

RULES.

1. Every month during 1897 in each of the 4 districts prizes will be awarded as follows:

The 1 Competitor who sends in the **Largest Number** of coupons from the district in which he or she resides will receive **$100 Cash.**

The 5 Competitors who send in the **Next Largest Numbers** of coupons from the district in which they reside will **Each** receive at winner's option a lady's or gentleman's **Pierce Special** bicycle, price $100.00.

The 10 Competitors who send in the **Next Largest Numbers** of coupons from the district in which they reside will **Each** receive at winner's option a lady's or gentleman's Gold Watch, price $25.

2. The Competitions will **Close** the **Last Day** of **Each Month** during 1897. Coupons received too late for one month's competition will be put into the next.

3. Competitors who obtain wrappers from unsold soap in dealer's stock will be disqualified. Employees of Lever Brothers, Ltd., and their families, are debarred from competing.

4. A printed list of Winners in Competitor's district will be forwarded to Competitors in about 21 days after each competition closes.

5. Lever Brothers, Ltd., will endeavor to award the prizes fairly to the best of their ability and judgment, but it is understood that all who compete agree to accept the award of Lever Brothers, Ltd., as final.

LEVER BROS., Ltd., New York.

Pine Grove Mills Jottings.

While the woodchuck is back in his winter quarters hibernating cold weather an occasional snow storm reminds us that winter is not over.

Our young friend Frank Krebs, Prof. G. W. Weaver's boss farmer, thinks the villian who stole his overcoat out of the barn and left one almost new is not much of a judge of whole cloth.

A. J. Tate has been appointed express and ticket agent at this place. Mr. Tate is a pleasant genial fellow and is qualified to fill the position with fidelity to the company and satisfaction to the public.

Our people will be glad to know that the Academy will be reopened soon after the public schools close. Prof. Jacob Rhone will teach a 10 weeks' term. He needs no words of commendation in as much as he is one of the best instructors Pine Grove Academy ever had and is deserving of a good patronage.

Some of the grain fields are bare, thus far looking fine and prospects for a bounteous harvest is good.

Since the railroad has been completed to this place our Stonevalley neighbors have caught the fever and are anxious to have it cross the mountains at this place in order to have their ore hills excavated. All along the South base of the third mountain prospectors have found large quantities of fossil ore which is traceable some eight miles west. Recently several railroad meetings have been held. Some $80,000 has been subscribed besides procuring the right of way to Huntingdon.

Recently there has been quite a stir among the I. O. O. F. members of the various lodges in the western end of the county with a view to organizing an encampment at State College. The charter and outfit will cost about $350, and there is no reason why a good encampment cannot be organized.

John Wagner Krumrine, past master of Washington Grange, P. of H., died at his State College home on Sunday, the 14th, at noon, aged 73 years, of catarrh of the stomach. He was a son of the late Frederick Krumrine, one of Ferguson township's early settlers. The deceased spent his entire life on the farm till ill health caused him to quit active work. He was an officer in the Pine Hall Reformed church and was always in close touch with his neighbors.

His children are Frederick of State College, Mrs. D. H. Fry of Tyrone, Mrs. Benj Poup of Spruce Creek, Mrs. J. B. Mason, of McKeysport, and Elsie at home. A brother Adam of Tusseyville and a sister Mrs Peter Louck of Penn Hall survive. Interment was made Wednesday in the Penn Hall cemetery with his pastor and friend Rev. Black officiating.

Death of a good man Rev. W. C. Koohn former pastor of the Presbyterian church at this place died at his Bellewood home 10 days ago, aged about 60 years He was one of the kind of men who bore burdens of others with charity, who believe Christ died for all whose reverential spirit was ever impressed with the revelations of the Scriptures, paramount to other leading elements of his kind christian nature a faith by charity, for all. Charity beareth all things, hopeth all things, endureth all things; charity never faileth, Whosoever will let him drink of the water of life freely. A wife and three daughters cherish his good name.

The annual Grange meeting as previously announced was held at Leonard Grange hall at Rock Springs. Bright and early it was filled with enthusiastic and loyal members of Leonard and Centre Granges Among the members of the Granges present were Worthy Master Rhone and wife. County Master George Dale, assistant Steward, George Gingrich. Overseer W. K. Alexander and James A. Keller, Secretary of the Patrons Insurance Company. At 10:30 sharp the meeting was called to order by Master George Dale. The a. m. session was largely occupied in hearing reports of the various committes. The report of the Grange Park encampment and exhibition committee was most encouraging as it showed that a debt of $8,100 the actual cost and improvements of the grounds had been liquidated and a balance of $233, remains in the treasury, this was all accomplished by farmers and in six years.

At twelve o'clock dinner was announced and a big dinner it was; would make an outsider long to belong to the organization. At the afternoon session Secretary J. A Keller gave the annual report of the Patrons Insurance company which showed that a three per cent. tax levied this year was sufficient to pay $1700 of last years and all of this years losses by fire. Considerable interest was manifested in this department of the Grange and it was the unanimous opinion that the organization would be perfect soon.

Worthy Master Rhone spoke warmly on the co-oporation plan claiming that the time had come for armers to take a hand in the marketing of his produce, that is towards securing a direct exchange between the consumer and producer He was followed by Hon. W. K. Alexander who enumerated many methods by which the condition of the farms might be better He also stated that Providence Grange at Millheim had taken in 24 members at one meeting. Mrs. L. Rhone took part in the discussion in the good work done through out the county recently. That every member should try to induce their friends, yet out side the Grange, to conect themselves with one of the best organizations in the land. G. B. Campbell and C. B. Hess, continued their remarks along that line claiming that Leonard Grange was in a most flourishing condition admitting that they could not report so many members, but the quality made up for the lack of quantity. County Master George Dale made a breezy speech commending the

Few Appreciate the DANGER

to which the Expectant Mother is exposed and the foreboding with which she looks forward to the hour of woman's severest trial. All effort should be made to smooth these rugged places in life's pathway for her.

"Mother's Friend"

allays Nervousness, and so assists Nature that the change goes forward in an easy manner, without such violent protest in the way of Nausea, Headache, Etc. Gloomy forebodings, yield to cheerful and hopeful anticipations—she passes through the ordeal quickly and without pain—is left strong and vigorous and enabled to joyously perform the high and holy duties now devolved upon her. Safety to life of both is assured by the use of "Mother's Friend," and the time of recovery shortened.

"I know one lady, the mother of three children, who suffered greatly in the birth of each, who obtained a bottle of 'Mother's Friend' of me before her fourth confinement, and was relieved quickly. All agree that their labor was shorter and less painful." JOHN G. POLHILL, Macon, Ga.

Sent by Mail, on receipt of price, $1.00 PER BOTTLE. Book "TO EXPECTANT MOTHERS" mailed free, containing valuable information and voluntary testimonials.

THE BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., ATLANTA, GA
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Patrons of this end of the county in their zeal and good work.

Mrs. G. B. Campbell, is suffering with an abscess on her foot that has confined her to her easy chair for several weeks. improving some very slowly she thinks.

Mr. Orwig a Williamsport lumberman has set a saw mill in Hickon bottom two miles east of town at the base of the old Tussey mountain, where he is sawing a large amount of oak lumber, but reports orders scarce. Recently they had a stop off on account of a slab being thrown on the large belt causing it to be cut entirely off in several places. Our Wm. Schell an employee had one of his fingers almost severed with an ax the same day at the mill.

Our bachelor find Charley Smith of Guyer who years ago became enamored of the fair and accomplished Sadie Johnson, at last succeeded in picking up courage to lead her to the altar on the evening of the 3rd. at the parsonage there when Rev. Aikens spoke the solemn words. After the ceremony, they drove to the bride's home at Guyer, when congratulations were showered upon them, and a nice wedding supper was served.

H. M. Krebs, who has for some years been connected with the Meyers carriage shop in this place, last week became the proprietor, and means to make it hum. All work given him will be finished in the least possible time. W. J. Meyers will succeed his brother at Alexander, in the same line of business and expects to establish one of the largest concerns in Central Penn. The family will remain here during the summer after which they will take up their residence in Alexander, Mrs Meyers' native place.

The late election was immensely quiet. The Republican vote was well out while forty-one Democrats stayed at home causing them to loss a school director, road supervisor and township clerk. The register showed 243 votes 190 votes cast in E. P. 41 Democrats and 12 Republicans absent hence the result.

On the evening of the 3rd inst., Mr. James R. Johnson of Bellefonte married Miss Nannie B. Lytle at the home of the bride's father Andy Lytle near State College. Rev Denninson of State College, Presbyterian church said the solemn words. After which a slendid wedding supper was served. The wedding trip was spent with Coleville friends when the young couple will go to house keeping soon.

And still they come, the following day E. Wagner Hess was very much in earnest when he and Miss Blanche Felty presented themselves at Rev. Lischers, at Boalsburg to be make man and wife which was soon performed, when the newly married couple hied themselves off to the Mountain city with the good wishes of their friends. The groom is the third son of farmer, Michael Hess. The bride is a most accomplished young lady the second daughter of Adam Felty and a fine musician having been organist in the Lutheran church at Boalsburg some years.

On the evening of the 21st inst., J. G. Strayers Gatesburg home was all merriment and joy. It was the marriage of Mr. Strayers eldest daughter Ellen to Mr. Edward Rider of the same place. Rev. Aikens officiated in the presence of forty invited guests. A sumptuous feast was served and the evening was one of joy and fun. There honeymoon is being spent in Cincinnatti after which they will settle down to house keeping in Altoona where the groom is an employer of the P. R. shop.

The death of a former well know merchant here was received by relatives in the early part of the week, that Hugh A. McGonegal has died at his home in Gallepolis O. Sunday the 21st aged 70 years. Away back in the fifties he was one of the firm name of A Sample & Co., of this town, about 1868 they went out of the mercantile business to operate in the lumber business in the Kanawka river W. V. For the last 20 years, deceased was one of a manufacturing firm in Gallepolis, O, McKing Stoves etc. He was one of the kind of men that a community could not lose and his place will be hard to fill as a public spirited gentlemen and a kind husband and indulgent, father. A widow and three sons mourn his loss.

Bryan at Little Rock.

Little Rock, Ark., March 9.—A crowd of 10,000 or 12,000 greeted Hon. W. J. Bryan when he appeared on the stand in front of the state house this morning. Gov. Jones and Gen. James C. Tappen, speaker of the house, appeared on the stand with the speaker. Mr. Bryan's talk after a few complimentary remarks on the warmth of the reception tendered by the citizens, was confined to the science of government, and that he touched a popular chord in all that he uttered was attested by most vociferous applause. Mr. Bryan left for Memphis on the afternoon train.

A Radical Remedy.

'Here's a mother writes for information how to keep her 16 year old son in at nights,' said the 'Answers to Correspondents' man to the managing editor.

'Tell her to cut his hair herself instead of sending him to a barber,' replied the editor.—Harlem Life.

Even in the most severe cases of sprain or bruise, cut or burn, Thomas' Eclectric Oil gives almost instant relief. It is the ideal family liniment.

It May Become a Law.

The new rural letter delivery bill, which is expected to become a law, authorizes a postmaster in a town or village where no free delivery exist, to appoint carriers on the petition of twenty or more persons, the carriers to be paid by the persons receiving the mail at so much a month, or one cent a letter.

Oh, How They Hurt.

Neuralgic pains are often so acute, that the poor sufferer becomes, almost, frenzied with the intensity of the pain. Salvation Oil will instantly relieve and effectually cure neuralgia, so there is no reason why a moment's pain should be endured. Mr. Jacob Klein, 1036 Main St., Evansville, Ind., writes: "My wife suffered from neuralgia for seven years and since she used Salvation Oil, she has not had a spell. I think it is the best liniment I have ever tried, and I would not be without a bottle of it in the house. I had the rheumatism for five years and had tried a great many liniments, and must say that Salvation Oil did me more good than any other remedy." Salvation Oil is sold everywhere for 25 cents.

For sale by C. M. Parrish.

Prepared For The Robbers.

Chippewa Falls, Wis., March 8.—The officials of the Omaha railroad received information several days ago that a gang of bandits intended to hold up and rob the Duluth limited express last night near Hawthorne, a lonely spot in the forest. The train accordingly carried a large force of armed officers, but it was delayed six hours by a snow storm, and when it arrived at Hawthorne the bandits had fled.

Partners in Sickness and in Health.

The most convincing evidence of the efficacy of such a wonderful remedy as Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder is the word of the man who has been relieved from the bondage of this insidious disease. Rev. John Bochror and wife, of Buffalo were both afflicted with distressing Catarrh. One application gave relief inside of ten minutes, and they were in a short time cured to stay.

For sale by J. N. & S. Krumrine, Bellefonte Pa.

Getting In Shape.

Osgood Ind., March 9.—The railroad tracks are being repaired and it is thought by to-morrow trains can pass throught from Chicago to Louisville. It will be several days before traffic can be restored restored over the Bloomfield & Bedford divison of the Monon. No trains have yet been run over the Baltimore & Ohio branch entering this town. The loss in this county by the flood will reach $100,000.

A Thumbscrew Torture to the BIGGEST NERVE is

SCIATICA. USE St. Jacobs Oil

It turns back the screw.—It unwinds the twist.—IT SOOTHES.—IT CURES. NO FURTHER PAIN.

McCleary's Speech.

(Continued from 7th page.)

dence in free silver orators and went to Mexico. Then they learned the truth, finally coming home at public expense. How many more of our workingmen will allow themselves to be made victims of similar tales?

How About American Workingmen?

And now let us see how the situation of workingmen in this country compared in 1890 with that during the so called "bimetallic times."

From the famous senate report on wholesale prices, transportation and wages, before referred to, I take the facts for the following table of wages in leading occupations every tenth year for some time before the war, when we had our mint "open to the free coinage of both metals," in comparison with wages in 1890, a sixth of a century after we finally adopted our present system of unlimited coinage of gold and limited coinage of silver:

Occupation.	Wages per diem. 1840.	1850.	1860.	1890.
Plasterers	$1 50	$1 75	$1 75	$3 50
Blacksmiths	1 50	1 50	1 50	3 00
Blacksmiths' helpers	83½	83½	83½	1 75
Painters	1 25	1 25	1 25	2 50
Wheelwrights	1 25	1 25	1 25	2 50
Carpenters	1 29	1 41	1 52	1 94
Engineers	2 00	2 25	3 00	4 25
Firemen	1 25	1 37	1 44	1 65
Laborers	81	1 04	99	1 25
Machinists	1 54	1 55	1 76	2 19
Watchmen	1 10	1 06	1 00	1 55
Average, according to importance, for all occupations, 1860 being reckoned as 100	87.7	92.7	100	168.6

There are in almost every community men who worked by the day before the war. Any young workingman who is at all taken by the glowing promises of the free silverites would do well to ask one of these old gentlemen how much he really was paid in those "bimetallic" days and how much he could buy with his daily pay in the way of necessaries and comforts.

We have seen that the condition of American workingmen has vastly improved since the days when we had free coinage of silver. It has been shown, also, that opening our mint to coinage of silver on private account would at once send us to a silver basis. How would this affect wages and the men who earn them? Every man who earns his daily bread by his daily toil owes it to himself and those whom he holds dear to think this over carefully.

Any man who will examine daily quotations of prices as reported in the newspapers will soon discover that they change from day to day and sometimes change very greatly in the course of a month. But every man who earns wages is familiar with the fact that they change slowly, an increase of 10 per cent in a year being quite a gain. Prices change quickly; wages change slowly.

Now let us grant what the advocates of free silver claim—that going to the silver basis would "double the prices of commodities." Does any workingman believe that wages would be doubled too? Even if they should be, how much would the wage earner profit by the change? No intelligent workingman believes for a minute that his wages would be increased by more than a small per cent—that is, while his wages might be nominally increased somewhat the prices of the things he has to buy would be increased very much more. So the real purchasing power of a day's work would be greatly diminished. All experience shows that any debasement in the money system of a country raises prices faster and farther than it does wages. This might influence some employers to consider the propriety of debasing our currency, but it is precisely the reason why workingmen should oppose it.

So far as workingmen are concerned the whole silver question is to be summed up in one query, Do you want your wages cut down? If so, vote for the free coinage of silver.

Would Not Help the Farmer.

What inducements do the silver producers hold out to the farmers to get them to co-operate in this scheme? They promise the farmers higher prices for their products. The sensible question which every thoughtful farmer will naturally ask is, Could they and would they keep their promise? Let us see what the chances are.

They claim that "silver would increase in value and would carry with it the prices of farm products."

To say that there is any relation between the price of a metal dug out of our western hills (depending for its value upon conditions peculiar to itself) and the price of any of the vegetable products of our fields (each of which depends for its value upon a set of conditions peculiar to itself)—to tell men that there is any relation between the prices of things so different in their nature and uses, is to insult the intelligence of those who are addressed.

But looking at it from another standpoint, let us see what the probabilities are that the promise could be kept.

One would think to hear these gentlemen talk that silver production is one of the overshadowing industries of this country. Let us make a few comparisons.

The total value of the silver product of the United States in 1892, even when reckoned at the price before 1873, was $82,101,000, and this was the greatest yield in the history of our silver production (Mint Report, page 242).

According to the Statistical Abstract, page 267, the farm value of the cotton crop of this country in 1891 was $350,000,000; that of the wheat crop was, in round numbers, $400,000,000, and that of the corn crop was over $800,000,000. The value of our corn crop alone was ten times the value of the silver crop of this country and four times the value of all the silver produced in the whole world that year. Why, sir, the clucking hens of our farms produce more wealth every year than these silver miners, who so patronizingly tell the farmers what they will do for them.

Farmer friends of mine in Minnesota have told me that before the war they have hauled wheat 50 miles to market with an ox team, occupying days in each trip, and got 45 cents a bushel for it in wildcat money, which was in danger of being worthless when they got home. Yet in those days the mint was open to the "free and unlimited coinage of silver."

The Situation of Farmers In 1873.

So much has been said by free silver orators to mislead farmers into the idea that everything was prosperous with them before 1873 and nothing has been since, that I submit now a paragraph that I have copied from the report of the Iowa State Agricultural society for 1873. It is from an address delivered by C. H. Rogers at the Harrison county fair, and gives a faithful picture of the situation at that time in that mighty state:

"Proud of these aspects and of her progress in practical agriculture, still the condition of the laboring man and farmer is far from what is desirable. They have worked, watched and waited for an adequate reward until weariness has well nigh turned to hopelessness. Farming has been a financial failure for the past three years. Hard toil has opened up fine farms and brought to the bins the products of unexampled harvests, but the sales have hardly paid expenses and bought cheap clothing until the coming harvest. There is no surplus to improve buildings, purchase thoroughbred stock and furnish the home with any of the luxuries of art and literature."

Would Be Hard on Debtors.

Let us suppose that the advocates of free silver sweep everything before them, capturing the presidency and the house and continuing to control the senate. What would be the natural thing to expect? What would you do if some one owed you and you were not protected by a gold clause in the contract? You would demand what was coming to you. Every man having an obligation coming due would, in self defense, demand all that might be coming to him while he could still get paid in money of full value. Debtors would be compelled to pay up at once or give new and better security, with a promise to pay in money of the present standard. On the maturing of their obligation they would certainly have to pay an enormous premium for the kind of money required. They would not escape making payment in money of the present standard and would have to take their chances of getting enough more for their products to enable them to make the payment without actual loss. They certainly would not gain anything and would take all the risk of losing—losing not only the premium which they would surely have to pay, but depending upon the forbearance of their creditors not to lose all they possess.

And what is the probability of the creditor being able and willing to grant concessions? Depositors in banks would withdraw their deposits. This would compel the banks to call in their loans. The four months between election and inauguration would be strewn with the wrecks of business houses now giving employment to millions of people.

The plan of the free silverites, as all experience shows, would subtract from our volume of money a very large and exceedingly valuable part of it. It would diminish our money by the amount of our gold and its representatives, at the very lowest estimate, $600,000,000. Its disappearance would be immediate.

Moreover, sir, we would have poorer money. The silver money would be bulkier and less convenient than what we have now. And it would lack in stability. And while "money makes the mare go" we should not forget, sir, that it must be stable money.

Creditors, as a rule, would therefore be unable, no matter how well disposed, to grant concessions to those who were owing them. We who are in debt, sir, are the ones most vitally interested in the defeat, the overwhelming defeat, of every proposal for the free coinage of silver.

Marvelous Performance of a Circus Dollar.

When I was a small boy, I saw something that I shall never forget. It was at a circus. The clowns and some other employees arranged themselves in a circle. Let us say that there were 20 of them in all. No. 1 said to No. 2: "I owe you $2. I'll pay up as soon as I can." No. 2 made this statement to No. 3, No. 3 to No. 4, and so on around the circle, No. 20 saying it to No. 1. No. 1 shoved his hands into his pockets and with a look of pleased surprise pulled out a dollar. Turning to No. 2, he said: "I didn't know that I had that dollar. Here's so much on account." No. 2 took the dollar, and with similar language passed it on to No. 3, and so it went around the ring. No. 20 passed it to No. 1, who received it with a smile and started to put it into his pocket, but instead he turned to No. 2 and said, "I didn't expect to be able to pay you the balance so soon, but here it is." And so it went around the ring, finally coming back to No. 1, who with a satisfied smile put it into his pocket.

To the little boy who looked as I did thirty odd years ago, this was simply the funny work of clowns, to be laughed at and forgotten. It was not forgotten, however, and to the man older grown and charged with the serious consideration of the affairs of a great nation it illustrates the profoundest truth in finance. What is that truth? It is this: Under proper conditions the working power of a dollar is beyond all human computation.

I was very much surprised to hear this afternoon a man so prominent as my friend from Tennessee [Mr. McMillin] speak as if money paid for taxes was lost to circulation. I have often heard men speak as if they thought that there must be as many dollars in existence as there are dollars' worth of business to be transacted. What would a farmer say to an agent for bushel baskets who should attempt to convince him that he needed as many baskets as he expected to raise bushels of crop? The farmer would feel that his intelligence had been insulted, and justly so. He knows that he can use the same basket over and over again, and the quantity measured in a given time will depend on the speed with which the one handling it works. And then, if properly used, it is ready to do as much more.

So with the yardstick, the pound weight and the dollar. Each can do an almost infinite amount of work if properly used. What are the conditions of highest efficiency in money—under what conditions can a given amount of money do the most work? Let us examine our illustration.

The dollar in the circus ring did the work of forty dollars in five minutes and was just as capable of accomplishing as much more in the succeeding five minutes. Why was this? Simply because it moved promptly.

Now let us examine the matter a little more closely. Why did it move so? Why was each one so prompt to pass the dollar on? Because he felt good—that is, he felt honest. He felt that when he owed money and had it in his pocket the only proper thing for him to do was to pay up. Moreover, each had confidence in the other. There was a feeling of respect and good will among the men in that ring. This is one of the conditions under which money does its work most effectively.

What is the other condition? Why was each man willing to accept the dollar in payment of what was coming to him? Because he knew that it was a good dollar. He knew that whenever he wanted to use it, whether it might be that day or not for ten years, it would be just as good as when he accepted it.

Suppose, on the other hand, that each of the men had a dollar in his pocket, but that they distrusted each other, each fearing that if he let go of the dollar that he had he might not soon get another, although money was due him, and suppose that each was afraid to accept the money of the other, fearing that it might not be good when he wanted to use it, that it would depreciate on his hands—what would be the result? Why, of course, each would keep in his pocket what money he had, and each would continue to owe the other—that is, the money would accomplish nothing.

Quality More Important Than Quantity.

With good money and mutual trust a dollar did the work of 40, while with questionable money and distrust 20 dollars could accomplish nothing. In other words, the quality of money is immensely more important than its quantity.

And, sir, a set of men who make it part of their plan to malign human nature and then offer us a debased currency would not only deprive us of part of the money that we now have, but they would paralyze the working power of what remained. They are not only morally wrong, but financially unwise. They and their policy are alike condemned. They offer poor money and distrust. We offer abundant money of the best quality and well founded confidence. Is there any doubt as to which the American people will approve?

To employ a figure of speech, we contend that our body politic needs in its circulation both kinds of corpuscles, and that it needs them both all of the time. The best that is promised by the gentlemen on the other side is that their plan will furnish them alternately; one at a time, first one and then the other—that is, sir, they offer us a sort of chills-and-fever system, which would produce distress in life and would result in early death to business enterprise.

Our plan secures to our circulation all the elements needed for the health of the body, including both kinds of corpuscles, all of the time and in the proportions demanded by the most vigorous life. And behind this good financial blood, to prevent its stagnation, to propel it in life giving circulation, even to the extremities of the body, we place the great heart, confidence—confidence in our financial system and in each other, confidence in our system based on approved experience, confidence in each other based on the knowledge that, after all, men would rather do right than wrong.

Nothing Succeeds Like Success

The success of the Speer N. J. Wine Co, in producin an extra, quality of Grape Brandy is marvelons They rely alone on the grape for body and flavor, and hence there is a wide and growing demand for this Brandy which rivals the old brands of Cognac, France.

Nothing is finer or richer than Speer's Old Climax Brandy and his Old Port, five to fifteen years old. For table use their Clarets Sauternes Burgundies and P. J. Sherry are unsurpassed. For the sick room hospital and Sacramental purposes their Unfermented Grape Juice is recommended and used by both physicians and divines. Sold by druggists.

—The usual crop of pneumonia seeds were no doubt sown on inauguration day.

BELLEFONTE CENTRAL RAILROAD—On and after Monday, December 21st, 1896, trains will run as follows, leaving the P. R. R. station.

WESTWARD. College Mail.	Exp.	Accm.		EASTWARD. Bellf Mail.	Exp,	Accm.
†5	†3	†1		†2	†4	†6
p m	a m	a m	Lv	Ar a m	p m	p m
4 20	10 30	6 20	Bellefonte	8 50	2 10	6 45
4 26	10 37	6 37	Coleville	8 45	2 00	6 35
f4 30	f10 42	f6 40	Morris	f8 42	f1 55	f6 30
f4 33	f10 47	f6 44	Whitmer	f8 40	f1 47	f6 25
f4 38	f10 53	f6 50	Hunters	f8 36	f1 40	6 20
f4 41	f10 56	f6 53	Filmore	f8 33	f1 36	f6 17
f4 45	f11 02	f7 00	Briarly	f8 29	f1 30	f6 12
4 48	11 05	7 05	Waddle	8 25	f1 25	6 08
f4 50	f11 08	f7 08	Lambourn	f8 23	f1 22	f6 05
f5 00	f11 10	f7 17	Krumrine	f8 12	f1 07	f5 51
5 04	f11 33	f7 22	University Inn	f8 07	1 02	f5 47
5 05	11 35	7 23	State College	8 05	1 00	5 45
f5 10	f11 24	7 28	Struble	f7 50	f1 04	f5 30
f5 17		f7 34	Bloomsdorf	f7 45		f5 23
f5 20		7 40	Pine Grv Crosg	740		5 20

Morning trains from Montandon, Lewisburg Williamsport, Lock Haven and Tyrone connect with train No. 7 for State College, Afternoon trains from Montandon, Lewisburg, Tyrone and No. 3 from Lock Haven connect with train No. 11 for State College. Trains from State College connect with Penna R R trains at Bellefonte.

f stops on flag. † Daily except Sunday.

P. H. THOMAS, Supt.

Duff's is the Best BUSINESS COLLEGE in America for obtaining a breadwinning education. For circulars address P. DUFF & SONS. PITTSBURG, PA.

—A— SINGLE STANDARD

only is possible, whether as a test of excellence in journalism, or for the measurement of quantities, time or values; and

THE... PHILADELPHIA RECORD

after a career of nearly twenty years of uninterrupted growth is justified in claiming that the standard first established by its founders is the one true test of

A Perfect Newspaper.

To publish ALL THE NEWS promptly and succinctly and in the most readable form, without elision or partisan bias; to discuss its significance with frankness, to keep an open eye for public abuses, to give besides a complete record of current thought, fancies and discoveries in all departments of human activity in its Daily Editions of from 10 to 14 pages, and to provide the whole for its patrons at the nominal price of 1 cent—that was from the outset, and will continue to be the aim of "The Record."

The Pioneer

one cent morning newspaper in the United States, "The Record" still leads where others follow.

Witness its unrivaled average daily circulation exceeding 160,000 copies, and an average exceeding 120,000 copies for its Sunday editions, while imitations of its plan of publication in every important city of the country testify to the truth of the assertion that in the quantity and quality of its contents, and in the price at which it is sold "The Record" has established the standard by which excellence in journalism must be measured.

THE DAILY EDITION

of "The Record" will be sent by mail to any address for $3.00 per year or 25 cents per month.

THE DAILY AND SUNDAY

editions together, which will give its readers the best and freshest information of all that is going on in the world every day in the year including holidays, will be sent for $4,00 a year or 35 cents per month.

Address

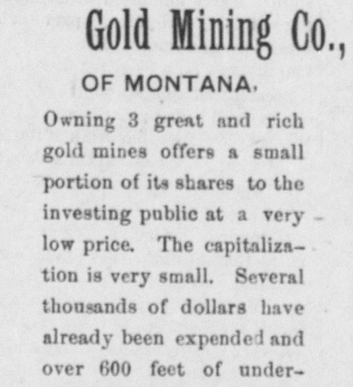
THE RECORD PUBLISHING CO.,
Record Building,
Philadelphia, Pa.

The Golden Star Gold Mining Co.,

OF MONTANA.

Owning 3 great and rich gold mines offers a small portion of its shares to the investing public at a very low price. The capitalization is very small. Several thousands of dollars have already been expended and over 600 feet of underground work is done on the property, which is rich in gold, copper and some silver. These shares now obtainable at a very low price are the best investment on the financial market to-day and ought to pay at least 10c per share per month dividends in the near future. For reports and prospectus sample of the ore, etc., please address

The Golden Star Gold Mining Co
Schiller Theatre Building,
CHICAGO, - - - ILL.



GET AN EDUCATION

EDUCATION and fortune go hand in hand. Get an education at the Central State Normal School, Lock Haven, Pa. First-class accommodations and low rates. State aid to students. For circulars and illus. cat., address JAMES ELDON, Ph. D., Principal, State Normal School, Lock Haven, Pa.

Palms College
Business & Shorthand
1708-1710 Chestnut St., Philada., Pa.
Twelfth Year. A good school for both sexes. Thorough individual instruction in
Book-keeping, Arithmetic, Penmanship, Commercial Law, Short-hand, Type-writing, Correspondence, Practical Grammar, Banking, Commission, Stock Companies, etc.
Graduates assisted in obtaining good situations. Correspondence with firms needing book-keepers and clerks solicited. Write for Catalogue.
THEO. W. PALMS, M. A., President.

The Rochester Business University
A National School of Business
sends its Catalogue and Circulars free to those who contemplate pursuing a Business or Shorthand Course of Study,
Rochester, N. Y.

WE WANT ONE GOOD MAN (HAVING horse) as permanent superintendent for Centre county, to attend to our business, on salary. Must send along with application, strong letters of recommendation as to honesty, energy and ability. First-class man only. State occupation. Address P. O. Box 1632, Philadelphia, Pa.

Professional Cards.

A. A. DALE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Office in Crider's Building, corner Allegheny streets, Bellefonte, Pa. [24-19-tf

D. H. HASTINGS. W. F. REEDER
HASTINGS & REEDER,
Attorneys-at-Law,
Bellefonte, Pa. Office on Allegheny street, two doors north of office formerly occupied by the late firm of Focum & Hastings. 14-1y-13

JOHN KLINE,
Attorney-at-Law,
Bellefonte, Pa.
Office on second floor of Furst's new building north of Court House. 16-17-tf

CLEMENT DALE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Office in Crider's new building corner of Allegheny and High streets 10 45 tf

HUGH S. TAYLOR
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
No 24 Temple Court. All manner of business attended promptly.

JESSE CLEAVER
SURVEYOR & CIVIL ENGINEER.
Has had many years experience locating lands and roads in Centre and adjoining counties. Reference if desired. Has timber land for sale.
Unionville, Fleming P. O., Centre Co., Pa.
Telephone to A. J. Griest's Store.

W. H. MUSSER,
General Agent
UNION CENTRAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
CINCINNATI, OHIO.
Notary Public and Pension Attorney. Office with Clement Dale, Crider's Block, Room No. 2 BELLEFONTE, PA. 11 6 1y

FOR SALE
A Farm in Union Township, 80 Acres, Red Shale Land
Good Buildings,
Good Fruit,
Good Water
Inquire of nov9-tf
A. A. DALE,
BELLEFONTE, PA

REVIVO RESTORES VITALITY.
Made a Well Man of Me.
THE GREAT FRENCH REMEDY
produces the above results in 30 days. It acts powerfully and quickly. Cures when all others fail. Young men will regain their lost manhood, and old men will recover their youthful vigor by using REVIVO. It quickly and surely restores Nervousness, Lost Vitality, Impotency, Nightly Emissions, Lost Power, Failing Memory, Wasting Diseases, and all effects of self-abuse or excess and indiscretion, which unfits one for study, business or marriage. It not only cures by starting at the seat of disease, but is a great nerve tonic and blood builder, bringing back the pink glow to pale cheeks and restoring the fire of youth. It wards off Insanity and Consumption. Insist on having REVIVO, no other. It can be carried in vest pocket. By mail, $1.00 per package, or six for $5.00, with a positive written guarantee to cure or refund the money. Circular free. Address
ROYAL MEDICINE CO., 271 Wabash Ave., CHICAGO, ILL.
For sale by F. Potts Green, Bellefonte Pa.

Wanted—An Idea Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth. Write JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their $1,800 prize offer and list of two hundred inventions wanted.

HUMPHREYS'

No. 1	Cures	Fever.
No. 2	"	Worms.
No. 3	"	Infants' Diseases.
No. 4	"	Diarrhea.
No. 8	"	Neuralgia.
No. 9	Cures	Headache.
No. 10	"	Dyspepsia.
No. 11	"	Delayed Periods.
No. 12	"	Leuchorrea.
No. 14	"	Skin Diseases.
No. 15	Cures	Rheumatism.
No. 16	"	Malaria.
No. 20	"	Whooping Cough
No. 27	"	Kidney Diseases.
No. 30	"	Urinary Diseases
No. 77	"	Colds and Grip.

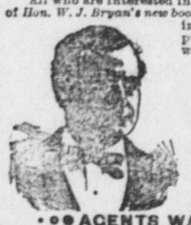
Sold by Druggists, or sent prepaid on receipt of price, 25c., or 5 for $1.
DR. HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC MANUAL OF DISEASES MAILED FREE.
Humphreys' Med. Co., 111 William St., N. Y.

Insurance.

INSURANCE effected on all kinds of Properties in Companies of undoubted strength and security, at standard rates.
INSURE AGAINST LOSS AND DAMAGE BY
FIRE AND LIGHTNING.
9-9-1y GEORGE L. POTTER.
(First's Building.) High street, Bellefonte.

Hon. W. J. Bryan's Book

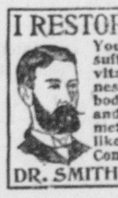
All who are interested in furthering the sale of *Hon. W. J. Bryan's new book* should correspond immediately with the publishers. The work will contain . . .
AN ACCOUNT OF HIS CAMPAIGN TOUR.
HIS BIOGRAPHY.
WRITINGS BY HIS WIFE
HIS MOST IMPORTANT SPEECHES.
THE RESULTS OF THE CAMPAIGN OF 1896.
A REVIEW OF THE POLITICAL SITUATION.



AGENTS WANTED
Mr. Bryan has announced his intention of devoting one-half of all royalties to furthering the cause of bimetallism. There are already indications of an enormous sale.
Address W. B. CONKEY COMPANY, Publishers
341-351 Dearborn St...CHICAGO

FARMERS
you can make money by selling and using HOLDFAST Corn Binders, used on every stook. Pull and it's fast. Ties itself. Costs less than string. Never wears out. Thousands easily sold in a town. Good profits. Get your town agency now. Outfit 15c., stamps. TIE CO., Box 122 Unadilla, N.Y.

I RESTORE LOST MANHOOD



Young and middle-aged men who suffer from errors or youth, loss of vitality, impotency, seminal weakness, gleet, strictures, weakness of body and mind, can be thoroughly and permanently cured by my new method of treatment. None other like it, immediate improvement. Consultation and book free. Add. DR. SMITH, Lock box 635, Phila. Pa.

PARKER'S GINGER TONIC
abates Lung Troubles, Debility, distressing stomach and female ills, and is noted for making cures when all other treatment fails. Every mother and invalid should have it.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists
HINDERCORNS The only sure Cure for Corns. Stops all pain. Makes walking easy. 15c. at Druggists

EPP'S COCOA
GRATEFUL. COMFORTING
Distinguished Everywhere for Delicacy of Flavor, Superior Quality, and Nutritive Properties. Specially Grateful and Comforting to the Nervous and Dyspeptic.
Your Grocer and Druggist sell it. In half-pound tins only. Prepared by JAMES EPPS & CO., Ltd., Homeopathic Chemists, London, England.
BREAKFAST. SUPPER.
EPP'S COCOA

THE FAMILY MONEY MAKER!

Worth $100.00 a year and more to all who own land, a garden, orchard or conservatory; covers, in plain language, by practical men, the care and cultivation of flowers, fruits, plants, trees, shrubs, bulbs, &c., and tells how to make home grounds attractive.

3 AMERICAN GARDENING 10
16 to 24 pages weekly.
America's brightest and most reliable family gardening paper. Established 50 years. Illustrated. $1.00 a year
WITH HANDSOME PREMIUM
To introduce it to new readers we will send AMERICAN GARDENING three months (12 numbers) to any address on receipt of Ten Cents, in stamps or coin. Sample free.
AM. GARDENING, P.O. Box 1697, N.Y.

DR. PEFFER'S
FEMALE PILLS.

NEW DISCOVERY. NEVER FAILS.
A new, reliable and safe relief for suppressed, excessive, scanty or painful menstruation. Now used by over 30,000 ladies monthly. Invigorates these organs. Beware of imitations. Name paper. $2. per box, or trial box $1. Send sealed in plain wrapper. Send 4c in stamps for particulars. Sold by Local Druggists. Address PEFFER MEDICAL ASSOCIATION. Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—An agent in every section to canvass; $4.00 to $5.00 a day made, sells at sight; also a man to sell staple goods to dealers, best side line $75.00 a month. Salary or large commission made, experience unnecessary.
CLIFTON SOAP & MANUFACTURING CO., Cincinnatti, Ohio.

GROOM YOUR HORSE WITH
BONNER'S
HORSE CLEANER.
No Flies, Fleas, Mosquitos or Lice.
Removes Dandruff, Dirt. Leaves Skin Soft and White.
$100.00 for any case *Mange* it will not Cure.
Stops Irritation, Rubbing. Fine for *clipped* horses.
Mane and Tail Cleaner of the world. *No Matting.*
Keeps Hair Fine, Soft and Silky. A Hair *Grower.*
No Scratches. Mud will not Stick. *Aids* in Shedding.
Horse Groomed in Less than Half the Time.
A Tonic. Harmless. Removes Stains.
Keeps Hair From Fading.
Expense but a Trifle. Half Gallon Cleans Horse 120 Times. By its Use Horse has Coat like Velvet. Also Used on Cattle and Dogs. For Milk Cows it's Especially Valuable in Fly Time.
Ask Dealer for *Bonner's Horse Cleaner.* Will Ship Half Gallon on Receipt of $1.00.
(MENTION THIS PAPER.) PATENTED.
TOLEDO SPECIALTY CO.
TOLEDO, - OHIO.
Use Bonner's Hoof Dressing and Barn Dust.

How to Speculate
On Small Margins and be Successful.
$4 to $20 per month can be made by investing $20 to $100 in our syndicate plan of speculation. Send for our circular mailed free
THOMPSON & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
60 and 62 BROADWAY, New York
22-1y

Wanted—An Idea Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth. Write JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their $1,800 prize offer and list of two hundred inventions wanted.

THE HARDWARE DEALER
A MAGAZINE brim full of practical ideas from hardware men. The cream of 1,000 brains. 116 pages only $1.00 a year. Sample copy free.
D. T. MALLETT,
Pub. 78 Read St New York.

Chichester's English Diamond Brand.
PENNYROYAL PILLS
Original and Only Genuine.
SAFE, Always reliable. Ladies ask Druggist for Chichester's English Diamond Brand in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations. At Druggists, or send 4c. in stamps for particulars, testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Name Paper. Chichester Chemical Co., Diamond Square, Philadelphia, Pa.
To all Local Druggists.

BREAKFAST—SUPPER.
EPPS'S
GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.
COCOA
BOILING WATER OR MILK.

WANTED-A MAN
In each county for one year to hire and superintend agents $65 a month. State age experience and references. Enclose stamp THE HUBBARD CO., 1023 Filbert street Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—an agent in every section to canvass: $4.00 to $5.00 a day made, sells at sight; also a man to sell staple goods to to dealers, best side line $75.00 a month. Salary or large commission made, experience unnecessary.
CLIFTON SOAP & MANUFACTURING CO., Cincinnatti, Ohio

PILES "ANAKESIS" gives instant relief and is an infallible Cure for Piles. Price $1. By Druggists or mail. Samples free. Address "ANAKESIS," Box 2416, New York City.

Lafayette College
EASTON, PA.
Seven courses in Arts, Philosophy and Science. Civil, Mining, Electrical Engineering and Chemistry.
ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT JUNE 17TH.
Fall Term begins Sept. 12th.
FOR CATALOGUES ADDRESS THE REGISTRAR.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE.
PATENTS
TRADE MARKS, DESIGNS, COPYRIGHTS &c.
Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain, free, whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Oldest agency for securing patents in America. We have a Washington office. Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice in the
SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN,
beautifully illustrated, largest circulation of any scientific journal, weekly, terms $3.00 a year; $1.50 six months. Specimen copies and HAND BOOK ON PATENTS sent free. Address
MUNN & CO.,
361 Broadway, New York.

MADE ME A MAN

AJAX TABLETS POSITIVELY CURE *All Nervous Diseases*—Failing Memory, Impotency, Sleeplessness, etc., caused by Abuse or other Excesses and Indiscretions. *They quickly and surely* restore Lost Vitality in old or young, and fit a man for study, business or marriage. Prevent Insanity and Consumption if taken in time. Their use shows immediate improvement and effects a CURE where all other fail. Insist upon having the genuine Ajax Tablets. They have cured thousands and will cure you. We give a positive written guarantee to effect a cure in each case or refund the money. Price 50 CTS. per package; or six pkges (full treatment) for $2.50. By mail, in plain wrapper, upon receipt of price. Circular free. AJAX REMEDY CO., 70 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.
For sale in Bellefonte Pa., by C. M Parrish and F. P. Green.

CATARRH

A LOCAL DISEASE
A CLIMATIC AFFECTION

Nothing but a local remedy or change of climate will cure it.

Get a well-known pharmacentical remedy,

Elys Cream Balm

It is quickly absorbed Gives relief at once. Opens and cleanses the Nasal Passages. Allays inflamation. Heals and Protects the Membrane. Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell. No Cocaine, no Mercury, no injurious drugs. Full size 50c. Trial size 10c at druggists or by mail.

COLD IN HEAD

ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren St., New York City.

Now, Here's a Howdy-do.

New York, March 9.—Unless Dan Stuart speedily makes new arrangements it is probable that photographs of each blow in the Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight will not be taken, as the three machines of the Kineto-Multiscope Co., which were to have gone to Carson, are held here to await a legal decision.

This company has been sued by Edward Gregg, and the machines are in the hands of the sheriff. Permission to release them without the customary three days for examination of the security bond was denied by the supreme court today, despite the plea that prize fighting greatness was at stake.

THE REASON WHY.

Every why has a wherefore and 'tis well to look for it at any time.

In these days people want to know the, whys and wherefores.

The 19th century man is a natural skeptic. The why and wherefore of such is plain. He reads statements of supposed facts. He is told that every ailment of mankind can be cured. He has an ailment and tries some panacea. It fails; he tries another with the same result. Such experiments make him look askance at future claims. Often the fault is his, but he can't see why. He may have a backache or perhaps a lame or weak back. He used plaster or liniments, they relieve him for a time, but failed to cure the trouble.

This is his fault, the why is that he did not know the wherefore of his aches. Had he known that the kidneys were the cause, that backache generally means kidney ache. That the kidneys must felter the blood constantly. That failure to do so immediately effects the back. That backache is only the first step toward many kidney disorders. Urinary troubles follow. Detention of urine. Excessive urine. Diabetes-Bright's disease. Doan's Kidney Pills are a positive specific for all kidney complaints.

The aching back has no greater enemy than Doan's kidney Pills Not injurious to the most delicate constitution. Do not act on the bowels, but direct on the kidneys. For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents per box, or six boxes for $2.50. Sent by mail on receipt of price by Foster Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. sole agents for the United States.

Realism.

Critic—Your picture seems to lack atmosphere.

Artist—I believe you are right. I'm thinking seriously of painting in a modern ventilating apparatus.

Millions of Cook Books Given Away.

There is one large house in this country that has taken business on its turn and means to ride in on the rising tide. Alive to the signs of better times and to the best interests of the people, they are now circulating among families a valuable publication known as "The Charles A. Vogeler Company's Cookery Book and Book of Comfort and Health," which contains very choice information on the subject of cooking. Receipts for the preparation of good, substantial and dainty dishes, prepared especially for it by a leading authority, will be found in its pages. Much care has been taken in its preparation and distribution, with the hope that it will be just the thing needed for housekeepers, and just the thing needed also for the care of the health and household. As a Cookery Book it will be invaluable to keep on hand for reference. It also contains full information in regard to the great remedies of the house, which provide against bodily ailments, especially the Master Cure for Pains and Aches, St. Jacobs Oil.

To give some idea of the labor and expense of this output more than 200 tons of paper have been used in its, publication, and at the rate of 100,000 a day, it has taken several months for the issue.

The book can be had of druggists everywhere, or by enclosing a 2c stamp to The Charles A. Vogeler Company, Baltimore, Md.

Worms in Children

Mother Gray's Sweet Worm Powders, used by Mother Gray, a nurse in Children's Home, New York, cure feverishness and destroy worms. At all druggists 25c. Sample FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

That Hood's Sarsasparilla purifies the blood and relieves a vast amount of suffering is not a theory but a well known fact.

Promises Should be Kept.

A lot of people have bobbed up in evidence during the recent Tariff hearings who seem to think the Republicans have such short memories that they have forgotten their pledges of last June. They argue that those Democrats who bolted their regular party nomination, and took refuge under the McKinley umbrella, have rights in the framing of a Tariff measure which Republicans should respect, and that the least Republicans can do is to frame a "moderate" bill. of course this means that there is to be as little Protection as is consistent with the necessity of raising revenue by the new measure.

These people are the old Free-Trade masqueraders in a new costume. From their gleeful threats to murder our Protected industries and "plant flowers on their graves "their recent experience is being clean run away with by the unmanageable wild horses which they themselves had hitched to the Free-Trade cart has made them so insignificant in their own strength that they are resorting to supplication instead of threats, and are suggesting that Republicans adopt the fraudulent Free-Trade practice of putting a promise in their platform and a breach of the promise in their laws.

It is nothing to them that the Republicans, nearly 1,000 strong, representing Republicanism in all quarters of the United States, assembled at St. Louis and made a contract with the voters of the country in which they solemnly agreed to secure "most ample" Protection to every form of American industry, and bound themselves in the most emphatic language to enact laws which would serve this end. What kind of a conscience do these Free-Trade suppliants think the average Republican carries that he can take it out and regulate it to the direction of every wind of expediency that blows? How long is it since "most ample Protection" and "moderae Protection" came to be interchangeable expressions? By what sort of verbal jugling can a Tariff which falls short of full Protection be called a Protective Tariff? And who dares to say that the Republican party did not promise full Protection?

The long and the short of it is that the Free-Traders, having wrecked their own party by getting goods under false pretenses, want to destroy the power of the Republican party to combat Free-Trade by wheedling it into a violation of its pledge and attaching to it the same malodorous reputation forbad faith which a long career of misdeeds has permanently fastened upon the party of Free-Trade. But Republicanism and idiocy have not yet come to be synonymous terms.

When a person begins to grow thin there is something wrong. The waste is greater than the supply and it only a question of time when the end must come.

In nine cases out of ten the trouble is with the digestive organs. If you can restore them to a healthy condition you will stop the waste, put on new flesh and cause them feel better in every way. The food they eat will be digested and appropriated to the needs of the system, and a normal appetite will appear.

Consumption frequently follows a wasting of bodily tissue because nearly all consumptives have indigestion: Shaker Digestive Cordial will restore the stomach to a healthy condition in a vast majority of cases. Get one of their books from your druggist and learn about this new valueable remedy.

When the children need Castor Oil, give them LAXOL; it is palatable.

Boy Thieves at Altoona.

Altoona. Pa., March 8.—A number of stables and carriage houses here have been robbed of robes, saddles and harness valued at several hundred dollars. to-night the police arrested Willie Chester, William West, alias Gamey Nelson, John McMurray, Henry Hart and John Bossner, all under 17 years. The lads confessed they had stolen the goods and sold them to hucksters. They will likely be sent to the reformatory.

Try Gra n-O! Try Grain-O!

Ask your Grocer to-day to show you a package of GRAIN-O, the new food drink that takes the place of coffee. The children may drink it without injury as well as the adult. All who try it, like it. GRAIN-O has that rich seal brown of Mocha or Java, but it is made from pure grains, and the most delicate stomach receives it without distress. ¼ the price of coffee. 15c. and 25c. per package. Sold by all grocers,

Much in Little

Is especially true of Hood's Pills, for no medicine ever contained so great curative power in so small space. They are a whole medicine chest, always ready, always efficient, always satisfactory; prevent a cold or fever, cure all liver ills, sick headache, jaundice, constipation, etc. 25c. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Hood's Pills

Jurors Drawn.

The following is the list of Traverse and Grand Jurors drawn on Monday to attend the regular session of court to convene on Monday, April 26th :

GRAND JURORS—1ST WEEK.

John E Fryberger, clerk	Philipsburg
C B Hess, farmer	Ferguson
J C Goodhart, laborer	Potter
C O Mallory, laborer	Miles
W M Stuart, farmer	Huston
R W Musser, tinner	Philipsburg
Wm A Ishler, gent	Bellefonte
John Musser, farmer	Ferguson
Dan'l B Parker, wagon maker	Philipsburg
Albert Hoy, mail carrier	State College
Albert Swam, plasterer	Miles
John Harper, carpenter	Philipsburg
Irvin G Gray, farmer	Half Moon
B F Bottorf, farmer	Ferguson
Hez Hoy, farmer	Benner
Jacob Heller, laborer	S Philipsburg
Michael Shields, wagon maker	Bellefonte
Michael Spicher, farmer	Spring
Joseph Hoy, Jr., farmer	Ferguson
Bryon Teller, pump maker	Boggs
Robt Holmes, merchant	Boggs
Thomas Beightol, farmer	Burnside
Isreal Yerick, farmer	Walker
E J Burd, physician	Snow Shoe

TRAVERSE JURORS—1ST WEEK.

Asbury Gill, black smith	S Philipsburg
James Immel, farmer	Gregg
Benj Crain, plasterer	Philipsburg
David Harter, farmer	Marion
Joseph Baird, farmer	Milesburg
J C Kerstetter, farmer	Potter
Thomas Norris, painter	Philipsburg
S N Harshberger, physician	Worth
W C Vanvalin, dentist	Unionville
L C Bullock, farmer	Huston
Frank B Weaver, agent	State College
D W Woodering, gent	Bellefonte
Ed L Powers, merchant	Bellefonte
Wm Gross, farmer	Spring
Henry Twitmeyer, carpenter	Spring
Joseph E Brugger, farmer	Unionville
Harry Simler, gent	Philipsburg
John Morgan, clerk	Bellefonte
C J Shaffer, engineer	Centre Hall
E L Stover, carpenter	Haines
W A Royer, laborer	Walker
Henry Etters, farmer	College
W R Way, farmer	Half Moon
S R Pringle, merchant	Worth
John Pearl, laborer	Bellefonte
B F Yerick, farmer	Gregg
John Roundtree, merchant	Bellefonte
Ed Hosterman, farmer	Miles
J B Calhoun, laborer	Snow Shoe
E I Walker, laborer	Boggs
P J Welty, farmer	Benner
Jacob Wingard, plasterer	Gregg
Harry Bowes, laborer	Liberty
Geo D Bayard, druggist	Bellefonte
Henry A Detwieler, teacher	Miles
L R Lingle, farmer	Potter
Joel Struble, farmer	Walker
Jerry A Hoy, farmer	Walker
Wm Moyer, miller	Miles
Martin Shenck, farmer	Boggs
Wm Everhart, farmer	College
D J Decker, mason	Potter
John Yearick, farmer	Spring
A L Brown, lumberman	Ferguson
Noah W Eby, merchant	Haines
Wm B Hepburn, laborer	Spring
W M Scholl, farmer	Union
F D Hosterman, farmer	Gregg

TRAVERSE JURORS—2ND WEEK.

Frank Hess, merchant	Philipsburg
W C Walker, farmer	Boggs
C W Fisher, merchant	Gregg
W R Bitner, laborer	Liberty
James Sankey, laborer	Burnside
W P Alexander, miller	Gregg
R J Young, physician	Snow Shoe
Wm Eckley, laborer	Boggs
Christ Alexander, farmer	Penn
J Calvin Bathgate, farmer	College
John Hawkins, mine boss	Philipsburg
Wm Shortlidge, merchant	Bellefonte
R A Hall, clerk	Philipsburg
Scott Bailey, blacksmith	State College
Robt Wilson, clerk	Marion
Thomas Barnes, coal operator	Philipsburg
Calvin Peters, farmer	Union
H J Comer, manager	Boggs
John Turner, farmer	Howard
John T Hoover, clerk	Philipsburg
John Swartz, farmer	Boggs
Frank Deitz, farmer	Howard
Henry Crouse, constable	Haines
Frank Galbraith, jeweler	Bellefonte
A S Garman, landlord	Bellefonte
L G Dorn, plasterer	Philipsburg
John Weaver, farmer	Taylor
Fred Robb, farmer	Liberty
Wm Johnson, plasterer	Spring
Wm Musser, merchant	S Philipsburg
Newton Rishel, farmer	Gregg
Thomas James, laborer	Rush
Frank Vonada, farmer	Marion
W F Bradford, agent	Centre Hall
James Ardell, laborer	Rush
Samuel Vonada, laborer	Bellefonte

CASTORIA.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

INAUGURATION DAY

Continued from first page.

"It will be our aim to pursue a firm and dignified foreign policy, which shall be just, impartial and ever watchful of our national honor, always insisting upon the enforcement of the lawful rights of American citizens everywhere. I do not sympathize with the sentiment of congress in session dangerous to our general business interests. Its members are agents of the people and their presence at the seat of government in execution of the sovereign will should not operate as an injury, but as a benefit.

"There could be no better time to put the government upon a sound financial and economic basis than now.

"In view of these considerations I shall deem it my duty as president to convene congress in extraordinary session on Monday, March 15."

McKinley favors arbitration and urges the senate to adopt the arbitration treaty.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, March 8, 1897

President McKinley has certainly been a very extensively congratulated man. Those that have come by mail and by wire from every section of the world would fill several barrels, and since the morning after his inauguration, which was a record breaker, the President has devoted the greater portion of his waking time, Sunday excepted, of course, to receiving those tendered in person. In consequence he has had little opportunity to get down to business. To-day is the first time that the members of the new Cabinet have been in charge of their respective departments, although they were all sworn in Saturday. The more one considers the men chosen by President McKinley for his advisers, the stronger grows the conviction that this is going to be a business administration from the jump. There are no experiments. Secretary Sherman the oldest member, has been in public life forty-two years; Secretary Bliss and Postmaster General Gary were both born in 1833, and both have heretofore declined to leave their large business interests to accept public office, other than membership of the republican National Committee; Secretary Wilson, who was born in 1835, made a good record in Congress and at the head of the Iowa Agricultural College; Secretary Gage, who was born in 1836, has a world-wide reputation as a business man and financier; Secretary, Alger, who was born in 1837, has a good war record and a fine business reputation; Secretary Long, who was born in 1838 made an excellent record both in Congress and as Governor of Massachusetts, and Attorney General McKenna, the baby of the cabinet who was born in 1843, has a legal and judicial record of which any man might be proud, in addition to having been a brilliant member of the House. With such advisers and his own hard horse sense, there is little danger that President McKinley will go wrong upon any important matters.

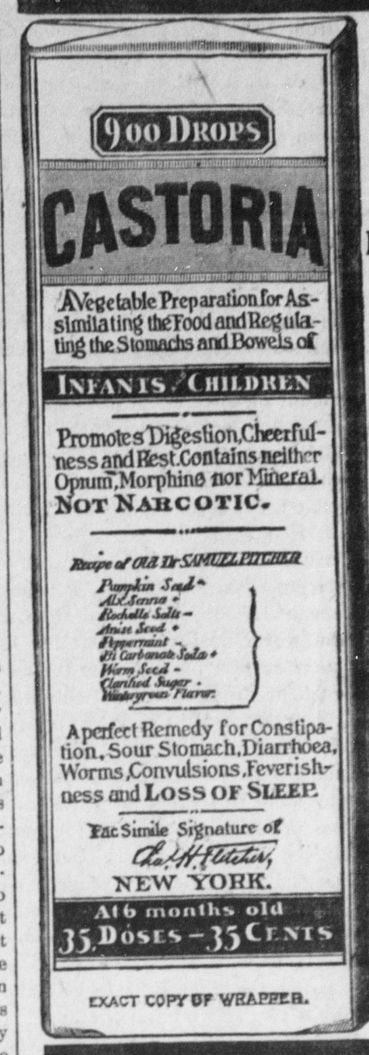
Senator Frye made sure that if there was to be a squable over the organization of the Senate it should not leave the committee on Foreign Relations without a head, when he offered a resolution, which was adopted without opposition, authorizing Senator Davis, of Minnesota, to act as Chairman of the Committee until further notice. As the ranking republican member of the Committee, Senator Frye was entitled to the Chairmanship, but he preferred giving way to Senator Davis and retaining his Chairmanship of the Committee of Commerce. It is not yet certain what is to be done about a reorganization of the Senate, and it may be that there will be no reorganiztion further than the filling of vacancies on the Committee. The republicans held a caucus and elected Senator Allison. Chairman of the Caucus to succeed Senator Sherman, and incidentally talked over reorganization without arriving at any conclusion.

Although a republican Senator from Kentucky is very much desired, it is very doubtful whether Maj. A. T. Wood, who has been appointed by the Gov. of Kentuckey to fill the vacancy pending action by the legislature, which has been called to meet in extra session to elect a Senator will be seated. All the precedents are against him. Within the last few years the Senator has refused to seat men appointed to similar vacancies by the Governors of Washington, Montana and Wyoming. It is in the power of the republican majority of the Kentucky legislature to elect a Senator who will have no trouble about taking his seat, and President McKinley and every republican in Congress expects them to do so promptly. The Senators appointed by the Governors of Florida and Oregon are on an entirely different footing from the Kentucky appointment.

Ohio is generally spoken of as a republican state, but the opposition has managed during a long period to control the legislature often enough to keep one Senator. Now for the first time since 1869 there are two republican Senators from the state, and that Senators Foraker and Hanna will creditable represent the state is as certain as that they have taken rank among the leaders of the Senate.

The know-it-alls who were cock sure that President McKinley and Speaker Reed (he dosn't happen to be Speaker just now, but as the title will be again conferred upon him next week, it need not be dropped) were not on good terms will have to guess again. The first man of prominence who had an extended conference with President McKinley was Speaker Reed, and I violate no confidence in asserting that they are in thorough accord as to the policy to be pursued to restore prosperity to the country and will work together to carry out that policy.

No less than forty-six bills, including three regular appropriations, failed to become laws because of Mr. Cleveland's failure to sign them, a method of killing legislation which many years ago acquired the name of "the pocket veto". No President ever left as many bills unsigned.


900 DROPS
CASTORIA
A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of
INFANTS / CHILDREN
Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral.
NOT NARCOTIC.
Recipe of Old Dr SAMUEL PITCHER
Pumpkin Seed
Alx. Senna
Rochelle Salts
Anise Seed
Peppermint
Bi Carbonate Soda
Worm Seed
Clarified Sugar
Wintergreen Flavor.
A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.
Fac Simile Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher,
NEW YORK.
At 6 months old
35 DOSES – 35 CENTS

EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

SEE THAT THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE —OF— Chas. H. Fletcher IS ON THE WRAPPER OF EVERY BOTTLE OF CASTORIA

Castoria is put up in one-size bottles only. It is not sold in bulk. Don't allow anyone to sell you anything else on the plea or promise that it is "just as good" and "will answer every purpose." See that you get C-A-S-T-O-R-I-A.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

JOS. HORNE & CO

GETTING ALONG

towards house cleaning and moving time. There will be new Rugs and Curtains and Draperies to buy and perhaps new Furniture.

You make a mistake

which will cost you money if you fail to get our prices on anything the house needs.

We have

GOOD WINDOW SHADES

which we sell complete with spring roller and brackets at 35 cents each.

It is a good, firm material, oil-finished and opaque.

Sash Curtain Materials in light and dainty fabrics at 5 cents a yard.

Excellent Sash Curtain Muslin at 12 1-2 cents a yard, worth a good deal more.

The finest line of Lace Curtains at $2.00 a pair ever seen in this region and from that at all prices up to as high as you care to go.

We sell

FURNITURE

also, including a splendid line of IRON AND BRASS BEDS at very low prices.

We have a special CHILD'S CRIB which we call the "Dreamland" made of iron and heavily white enameled, not a splinter of wood in it, which we sell at $5.00 with a woven wire spring bottom.

Our new catalogue will give descriptions and pictures of everything.

Penn Avenue and Fifth Street,
PITTSBURG, PA.

Legal Notices.

AUDITORS NOTICE.—In the Orphans Court of Centre Co., Estate of Warren S. Lucas dec'd. Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned, an auditor appointed by said court, to make distribution of the funds in the hands of the accountant, will meet for the purposes of said appointment all parties in interest, at his office in the Borough of Bellefonte on Tuesday the 9th day of March 1897 at 10 o'clock a. m. Parties interested will then and there present their claims or be debarred from coming in on said fund.

JOHN KLINE, AUDITOR.
f18 3t

ESTATE OF BETHIA E. MOORE, DEC'D.—Letters of administration on the estate of Bethia E. Moore, late of Huston township, Centre county, Pennsylvania, have been granted to James Turner, residing in said township, to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay.

JAMES TURNER, Adm'r.
CLEMENT DALE, Attorney. feb26-6t

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE ---Letters of administration on the estate of Benjamin F. Richley, deceased, late of Erie, Pa., having been granted to the undersigned, persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them without delay duly authenticated for settlement to

W. R. FROM,
feb26-6t* Adm'r.

No Iron Mountain Train.

Charleston, Mo., March 9.—All trains between this city and Birds Point, on the Cairo branch of the Iron Mountain, were abandoned this afternoon, pending a subsidence of the waters in the river. Connection is now made via the Belmont branch and the Cotton belt. At Birds Point the river has washed out a quarter of mile of track.

Sale Register.

All persons having their sale bills printed at this office can have the same advertised under this head free of charge, in both the REPUBLICAN and DAILY NEWS.

On Saturday, March 20, 1897, commencing at 9 o'clock a. m., on East Linn street, Bellefonte, D. M. Butts will sell one double heater, two small bedroom suites, 3 rocking chairs, 4 tables, 2 lounges, desk, book case, books, step ladder, dishes, jars, crocks, and other cooking utensils, window shades, clock pictures and other articles too numerous to mention. W. A. Ishler, auct.

Wednesday, March 17, 1897. W. O. Dougherty will sell 6 milch cows three will be fresh at time of sale, one a full jersey; one short horn bull, 16 months old; 5 head of young cattle, 2 Horses, one a bay mare five years old, the other a black horse 10 years old; 12 head of cattle, 2 brood sows, will have pigs at time of sale; 12 shoats, Osborn binder, Stahl hay rake, Deering mower, 2 horse wagon, 3 seated spring wagon, buggy, set of bob sleds, Michael fanning mill, grain drill, grain cradle, Allbright riding cultivator, 2 Allbright spring tooth harrows good as new, squre harrow, Centre Hall corn planter, single cultavator, 2 Oliver chilled plows, hay fork rope and pullies all complete, a new Kreamer wagon and other articles to numerous to mention. On the farm of Henry Dale deed., one mile south west of Lemont, on the branch road, sale to commence at 1 o'clock p. m, sharp.

WILLIAM GOHEEN Auctioneer.

One mile west of Old Fort, in Potter Twp, Wednesday, March 31, Joseph Grossman will sell 1 lumber sled, Bench cultivator, Farquar cider press, Champion self rake reaper, fodder cutter, Syracuse plow, harrow, 2 corn scrapers, single cultivator, corn planter, set of tug harness, set of plow harness, set of fly nets, good blacksmith bellows, 2 No 7 cook stoves, sewing machine, set of dishes, glassware, lanterns, and other things too numerous to mention. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock p. m. WILLIAM GOHEEN, Auctioneer.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Estate of Elizabeth Oneill, late of Taylor township, Centre county, Pa., deceased. Letters of administration on said estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted thereto are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the same will present them without delay for settlement to

C. O. TEMPLETON,
March 4th, 1897. Administrator.
Tyrone, Pa.

PURE FOOD IS NECESSARY TO GOOD HEALTH.

To have pure bread, cakes or pastry you need pure BAKING POWDER. Most baking powders are adulterated with alum, ammonia, lime, or other ingredients to cheapen cost. We offer you one which we guarantee strictly pure. Each 100 parts contains Pure Cream Tartar, 53.34 per cent. Pure Sodium Bicarbonate, 26.66 per cent. Pure Corn Starch, 20.00 per cent.

In ¼ lb, ½ lb and lbs at 15c, 25c & 45c.
Call and get a sample at

Green's . . .
Pharmacy,
BUSH HOUSE BLOCK,
BELLEFONTE, . . . PA

A POWER HOUSE BURNED

Another Big Fire Which Occurred in Philadelphia.

THE LOSS IS $500,000

The Blaze Was Followed By an Explosion and This Latter Wrecked Practically all in the Building—One Spectator Killed.

Philadelphia, March 3.—The power house at Thirteenth and Mount Vernon streets, from which the Union Traction company operated a half dozen of its lines of trolley cars, was destroyed by fire this evening. The loss is about $500,000, principally on the valuable machinery in the building. The loss is covered by insurance. The power house was a large brick structure covering a third of a block and contained eight dynamos and other valuable machinery.

About 6 o'clock this evening some of the employes were swinging a big crane around that was in the building and the iron chain hanging from the arm struck a generator. The blow smashed the generator in and a violent explosion followed. The breaking of the generator blew out every circuit and wrecked all the dynamos which were running,

Following the explosion fire broke out and gutted the building and destroyed the eight dynamos, or rendered them useless, and irretrievably damaged the other delicate machinery in the building. The dynamos were the property of the Westinghouse Electric company, as the Traction company claimed that they were not working properly, and had therefore never accepted them, and the Westinghouse company were running them at their own expense, pending some decision in the matter. About half the loss, therefore, will fall upon the Westinghouse company.

During the progress of the fire August Binder, a spectator, was run over and killed by a fire engine and several people were more or less injured by other accidents. The fire occurred at an hour at which thousands of people were returning home from work and, as the cars on fifteen streets were brought to a complete standstill, much inconvenience to the public resulted.

The Traction company as speedily as possible looped the wires rendered useless by the fire to the lines operated by the other power houses and made shift to give as good a service as they could under the circumstances.

The destruction of the power house will seriously cripple the surface transit facilities of the city for some time, as the Traction company will be compelled to reduce the number of their cars on most of the streets until they can supply the power lost by the burning of the power house at Mount Vernon street.

At the same time as Binder was run down by the engine another man was run over and so badly hurt that he died soon after being taken to the hospital. There was nothing on his person to identify him, but he is young, good looking and well dressed.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid. and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December. A. D. 1886.

{SEAL} A. W. GLEASON
Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo O.
Sold by Druggists 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Regret Bayard's Retirement.

London, March 3.—All of this morning's papers publish editorials upon the banquet given at the Mansion House last evening in honor of Hon. Thomas F. Bayard, United States ambassador, all of which eulogize Mr. Bayard and contain expressions of regret at his coming retirement. Most of the papers also comment on the approaching change of administration at Washington.

Sweetwood's Ride.

John Sweetwood, a farmer's son from this county, aged about 22 years, who works a 'logging' in the wilds of the Allegheny mountains, recently had an experience that came near costing him his life and which he doesn't want to repeat. He was steering the front log of a long trail which was being pushed up the mountain. The drive was in good condition and everything went well. Getting tired of tramping up the mountain he concluded to seat himself on the log and ride up. When the log reached the top of the mountain Sweetwood forgot to get off and in a few seconds the log in sliding down on the other side gained such a momentum that he could not get off, but could only hold on with an iron grip. He went down the mountain to the river, a distance of six miles astride the log, at a gait unequalled by the fastest train in the world, and the next thing he knew he was plunged into the Susquehanna in about 8 feet of water. When he struck the water he was still on top of the log, and went under with it, but came to the surface alone and only a few yards from the opposite shore. The log next to the one on which he had been perched had evidently snagged on something in the drive, and its sudden stop had tumbled the whole string of logs in one promiscuous head on the mountain side, breaking the drive, and leaving the first log and its rider to go down alone. And that is the only reason why Sweetwood is alive to relate his experience.

Hastings Won't Attend.

Harrisburg, March 3.—Neither Governor Hastings nor any of the more prominent state officials will attend the inauguratiou of President-Elect McKinley. The governor, up to last night, intended to go to Washington to-day with Mrs. Hastings and Mrs. McCormick, wife of the attorney general, and Captain Paxson, United States army, but late in the evening an attack of grippe took a firm hold on him, and it was announced that he would not leave the executive mansion. To-day he is in bed and is under the doctor's care.

Mrs. Hastings and Mrs. McCormick, with Captain Paxson as escort, left for Washington this morning, and will attend the dinner to be given this evening by Mrs. John A. Logan in honor of General Alger. Secretary of the Common-wealth Reeder will also be absent from the inauguration, and it is said, that he is suffering from an old injury. Attorney General McCormick is a his home in Williamsport, and does not care to brave the rigor of Washington inauguration weather. Adjutant General Thomas J. Stewart was at his department to-day, but he will not be in Washington to-morrow. He was appointed an aid to the chief marshal, but will not be able to attend. Insurance Commissioner Lambert will also be prevented from making the trip.

May Go to New York.

Harrisburg, March 3.—There will be some recompense for the National Guard of Pennsylvania for being deprived of the trip to Washington to attend the McKinley inauguration.

It is now stated in military circles that the entire Guard will attend the dedication of the Grant memorial in New York on April 27, provided quarters and subsistence are supplied them, and that is almost an assured fact.

It is expected that a formal invitation will come to headquarters from New York, in which event an officer will be sent to that city to look after arrangements.

Shooting at Live Birds.

Riverton, N. J., March 5.—The annual one hundred bird handicap of the Riverton Gun club was held to-day on the club's grounds at Taylor Station, and was won by A. D. Williams, 29 yards, a non-resident member of the club. His score was 94 killed. R. A. Welch, of Philadelphia, 30 yards; M. Cleland, of Philadelphia, 30 yards, L. C. Davenport of New York, 30 yards, tied at 92 birds each and they divided the second, third, and fourth moneys. There were eight entries.

—The Pennsylvania troope—are rather they didn't.

Two Opinions on the Dollar.

Two familiar voices were heard in the city of New York last night—voices that recalled the momentous struggle which ended in favor of national honor at the polls in November. The first was the voice of William J. Bryan, of Nebraska, who, in a speech in Carnegie Hall, made this extraordinary utterance:—

"I don't want an absolutely honest dollar."

The second voice was that of William McKinley, of Ohio, who, in a letter read at the sound money banquet, declared:—

"Poor money never made a country rich, and sound money will not, and cannot, make one poor."

Place these utterances side by side and study them. Compare the men who spoke them and contrast the principles and purposes for which they stand. Then let every patriotic citizen say whether he honestly believes the American people made any mistake in casting their ballots last Fall.

Scoff At a Wool Corner.

London, March 2.—Commenting on the reported Boston wool corner, leading London wool brokers ridicule the idea that there is any possibility of cornering wool. They say it would require the purchase of two clips to do so, meaning the cornering of at least 8000,000 bales and the expenditure of $500,000,000.

As the situation is understood in London, the Bostonians bought at the last sale 45,000 bales of the higher grease wools, and will probably buy as much more at the next sale, with the view of making $1,000-000 out of their deal under the new tariff, in which, however, the London brokers believe they will be disappointed.

Beaming with Smiles

Are the countenances of people who have found speedy and thorough relief from malarial, kidney, bilious, dyspeptic or nervous troubles through the aid of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Such countenances are very numerous. So are letters from their owners attesting the efficacy of the great family medicine. Among the signals of distress thrown out by the stomach, bowels and liver in a state of disorder, are sick headache. heartburn, nausea, loss of appetite. sallowness of the skin and eyeballs, and an uncertain state of the bowels. They should be heeded at once. If the Bitters are resorted to the woe begone look which accompanies sickness will give way to cheerful looks produced by renewed health. If you are drifting on the coast of disease, throw an anchor to windward by summoning the Bitters to your assistance It will keep you in safety.

The Baby Not Perfect.

Every baby is the loveliest in the world, but few are perfect. If you do not believe it measure and weigh the child. In its fourth year the average child should be three feet high and weigh over 28 pounds; in the sixth year, three and a half feet high and weigh 42; in the eighth year, four feet high and 56 pounds in weight, and at twelve years, five feet and 70 pounds is a fair average. Growth is very irregular in children and young people generally, for perhaps two inches may be gained in two months and for the next ten months not an inch. While growth is rapid the child tires easily.

Success for McKinley Wished.

London, March 3.—The Standard tomorrow, in an article on the incoming administration at Washington, will say: "There is every disposition in this country to judge Presdient McKinley favorably and to wish him success. On the whole, his cabinet promises fairly well. Its most doubtful member, unhappily the one with whom foreign counties will be brought most directly in contact, has been both aggressive and modern in foreign affairs, and it is to be hoped that the latter influence now prevails with him."

Sudden Death at Zion.

Mrs. Catherine Lutz was found dead in bed on Thursday at her home at Zion. She was about 55 years of age, and was the widow of the late George Lutz a well known farmer of that locality. She leaves two sons Richard with whom she made her home, and Hiram both farmers residing near Zion. The time of the funeral will be announced latter.

Sherman Resigns.

Washington, March 3.—Governor Bushnell, of Ohio, at 4 o'clock this afternoon, received the resignation of Senator John Sherman, to take effect on Friday March 5. On that day Mr. Mark A. Hanna will be sworn in as the successor to Senator Sherman.

—The return of confidence now is only a matter of weeks. Prosperity will come with it.

Women and Public Schools.

DR. MARY D. HUSSEY, NEW JERSEY.

If it is true that
it is equally true that we show what we can do by doing it.

Women have some form of School Suffrage in more than half the States. This gives an opportunity to advance the cause of education as well as that of women suffrage. Let women use their ballots to secure better schools, and they will not only increase their own self-respect but win that of all good citizens.

In a Republic the State has no more important duty than the education of its' citizen-sovereigns, and as women are the God-ordained instructors of youth, they should have a large share in the management of our schools.

School officers and teachers should be watched, not only to see they do no wrong, but to encourage them when they do well. Many a good teacher has degenerated from the lack of this stimulant.

When the children were chiefly taught at home it might have been well to tell mothers to "stay at home and take care of their children." But now when they all go out to school, the mother's care should surely follow them.

Think of the influence a teacher may have on our little ones. She has them under her authority five hours a day, five days in a week, for ten months a year, for nearly a dozen years! Should she not be the very salt of the earth to be so trusted? And when such a teacher is secured should she not be honored and paid in a way that is very seldom done?

In one great city men were elected to the school board who could only make their "mark" as a signature, and in one little village the president of the board wrote to the teacher, "Schcol will begin on munday."

Ought mothers to be satisfied with schools managed by such ignorant men? And even worse are the cases where immoral men and women teachers are tolerated by men officials.

Women often have more moral courage than men, especially when the welfare of children is at stake. This was shown in the case of a school principal, who so neglected his duty that while he read the newspapers his pupils read numerous novels Many parents took their children from the school as they learned little besides mischief. And yet at the annual school meeting not a father raised his voice in protest, but a trembling little woman who had never heard her voice in public before, was greated by a storm of corrobative applause when she had the courage to tell about it. And that principal retired from the profession.

Where ever there are mothers and teachers there should be a conference in regard to the culture of the most precious product of our land- the children. And then let these women seek the power of the ballot to make their ideas effective!

Capitol Discussion.

Harrisburg, March 2—Among the callers upon Governor Hastings summoned here to-day to consult in regard to the new Capitol building was Leonard Rhone, master of the State Grange Patrons of Husbandry, and W. B. Powell, the famous stock breeder of Shadeland, Crawford County.

After going over the entire ground of the new Capitol, the two gentlemen agreed with the Governor as to the group of buildings, and that they should be of the Colonial type of architecture. They both strongly approved the Governor's veto of the resolution limiting the material, workmanship, work, material and architects to Pennsylvania.

There was only one suggestion made regarding the method of raising funds to build the new Capitol and that was a rather novel one, from Mr. Rhone. He suggested that a poll tax of from 50 cents to $1 be levied on every citizen registered in the State, and through this means every voter will have a material interest in the building, the tax thus collected being set apart exclusively for the building of the new Capitol. The Governor had sent for Professor Warren Powers Laird, the head of the architectural department of the University of Pennsylvania, with a view of having him prepare that which will be necessary before he can invite architects to make bids.

Professor Laird will see how much floor space there has to be occupied, how to arrange the bids., etc before the Governor can intelligently invite architects to send in their bids. He was in consultation with the Governor and Attorney General to-day, and will remain here as long as possible, while at the same time attending to his duties in the University. He will be the Governor's advisor in building matters. It is the intention of the Governr to push affairs to a conclusion as rapidy as possible.

FOR SALE

—A VALUABLE—

HOUSE and LOT

—ON—

EAST LINN STREET,

—IN THE—

Borough of Bellefonte.

The House Contains

8 ROOMS AND 2 ATTICS,

(one finished.)

Has a complete system of
—ELECTRIC LIGHTING—
AND GAS PIPES
All through the House.

Has also STEAM HEAT in every room except the Kitchen.

Has the best working Sesspool on the street, also a right to enter the sewer.

On the lot there is a foundation for a stable and all other necessary out-buildings.

The Lot is 50 feet front and 200 deep, running back to an Alley.

It is on the best street in the town, in the best neighborhood, and will be sold at a bargain.

The purchaser can leave $2,000 remain on the property if desired.

For further information write or apply to

EDWARD T. TUTEN,
Republican Office.
Bellefonte, Pa.

Val. Property for Sale

The undersigned will sell at private sale the property located on the south-east corner of Willowbank street and Reynolds avenue, in the West ward of Bellefonte borough. There are two lots immediately adjoining each other; the one being fifty feet front, the other forty feet front and extending back from Willowbank one hundred and fifty feet. The lots are No.s 57 and 58 in Reynolds addition in the borough of Bellefonte. On lot No. 58 is a large two story frame dwelling house, stable and other out buildings. The house is heated by the most modern improved method of steam apparatus. It is the same property now occupied by John Q. Miles, Treasurer of Centre county.

Terms of sale such as will suit all purchasers.

CLEMENT DALE,
Attorney for owner

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF PENNSYLVANIA.
Condensed Time Table.

READ DOWN.			Nov. 16, 1896.		READ UP.		
No. 5	No. 3	No. 1			No. 2	No. 4	No. 6
p.m.	p.m.	a.m.	Lv.	Ar.	a.m	p.m.	p.m
*7 45†	3 45	*7 20	Bellefonte		10 10	6 10	10 15
7 59	3 57	7 34	Nigh		9 56	5 57	10 02
8 05	4 03	7 41	Zion		9 50	5 51	9 56
8 12	4 08	7 46	Hecla Park		9 45	5 46	9 51
8 15	4 10	7 48	Dunkles		9 43	5 44	9 49
8 19	4 14	7 52	Hublersburg		9 39	5 40	9 45
8 23	4 18	7 56	Snydertown		9 35	5 37	9 41
8 25	4 20	7 58	Nittany		9 33	5 35	9 39
8 27	4 22	8 00	Huston		9 31	5 33	9 37
8 29	4 24	8 02	Lamar		9 29	5 31	9 35
8 31	4 26	8 04	Clintondale		9 26	5 29	9 33
8 36	4 31	8 09	Krider's S'n'g		9 21	5 24	9 28
8 42	4 37	8 16	Mackeyville		9 15	5 18	9 23
8 48	4 43	8 23	Cedar Springs		9 09	5 12	9 17
8 50	4 45	8 25	Salona		9 07	5 11	9 15
8 55	4 50	8 30	Mill Hall		*9 01†	5 05	*9 10
p.m	p.m.	a.m.	Ar.	Lv.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
9 30	9 45		Jersey Shore		4 30		7 55
10 05	10 20	Arr	WM'PORT	Lve	4 00		*7 25
*10 20	*11 30	Lve		Arr	2 40		*6 55
5 08	7 10		PHILA		*8 35		*11 30
8 32	10 30		Atlantic City		7 00		5 30
6 45			NEW YORK (Via Tamaqua)		*4 20		
7 25	*9 30		NEW YORK (Via Phila)				*7 30
p. m.	a. m.		Ar.	Lv.	a. m		p. m.

*Daily. † Week Days, ‡ 6 00 p. m. Sunday ‡ 10 10 a. m. Sunday.

Philadelphia Sleeping Car attached to East bound train from Williamsport at 11.30 p m and west-bound from Philadelphia at 11 30 p. m.

J. W. GEPHART,
General Superinten den

The N. Y. Weekly Tribune

FOR

EVERY member of
EVERY family on
EVERY farm, in
EVERY village, in
EVERY State or Territory.

FOR Education,
FOR Noble Manhood,
FOR True Womanhood.

IT GIVES all important news of the Nation.
IT GIVES all important news of the World.
IT GIVES the most reliable market reports.
IT GIVES brilliant and instructive editorials.
IT GIVES fascinating short stories.
IT GIVES an unexcelled agricultural department.
IT GIVES scientific and mechanical information.
IT GIVES illustrated fashion articles.
IT GIVES humorous illustrations.
IT GIVES entertainment to young and old.
IT GIVES satisfaction everywhere to everybody.

We Furnish The Republican and New York Tribune"

1 Year for $1.50. Cash in Advance.

Address all orders to The Republican

Write your name and address on a postal card, send it to Geo. W. Best, Tribune Office, New York City, and a sample copy of the "New York Weekly Tribune" will be mailed to you.

A Great Magazine Offer!

3 FOR 1

3 FOR 1

The regular subscription price of "DEMOREST'S MAGAZINE," "JUDGE'S LIBRARY," and "FUNNY PICTURES" is $3.30 } We will send all three to you for one year for $2.00, or six months for $1.

"DEMOREST'S MAGAZINE" is by far the best family magazine published; there is none of our monthlies in which the beautiful and the useful, pleasure and profit, fashion and literature are so fully presented as in Demorest's. There is in fact, no publication pretending to a similar scope and purpose which can compare with it. Every number contains a free pattern coupon.

"JUDGE'S LIBRARY" is a monthly magazine of fun, filled with illustrations in caricature and replete with wit and humor. Its contributors are the best of American wits and illustrators.

"FUNNY PICTURES" is another humorous monthly; there is a laugh in every line of it.

All three of these magazines are handsomely gotten up. You should not miss this chance to secure them. Address,

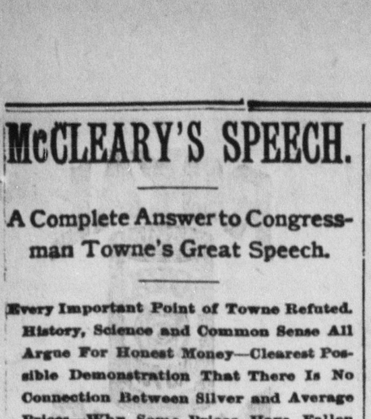
Demorest's Magazine, No. 15 East 14th St., New York.

McCLEARY'S SPEECH.

A Complete Answer to Congressman Towne's Great Speech.

Every Important Point of Towne Refuted. History, Science and Common Sense All Argue For Honest Money—Clearest Possible Demonstration That There Is No Connection Between Silver and Average Prices—Why Some Prices Have Fallen While Others Have Risen—An Excellent Short History of Coinage—Real Interest of Workingmen and Farmers—Need of Good Money Illustrated by a Circus Performance.

On Feb. 8 Congressman Charles A. Towne of Minnesota made in congress what is considered by all as one of the best free coinage speeches ever made in the house. On Feb. 12 Congressman James T. McCleary of the same state made a reply to the speech of his colleague, which, in its turn, is considered to be the best anti-free coinage speech ever made in congress. Both of these speeches are in great demand and are being distributed by the hundred thousand in many congressional districts. The great length of McCleary's speech makes it out of the question for us to reprint it in full. In a few instances we have had to omit whole sections of his speech. His excellent discussion of the ex-



HON. JAMES T. McCLEARY.

perience of France and the Latin union with bimetallism does not appear here. But most of all do we regret that we could not find space for his exposure of the "horrible crime of 1873" and the Ernest Seyd myth. We advise all who actually believe that silver was the victim of a stealthy demonetization act in 1873 to send for his full speech. It can be had free by applying to Congressman McCleary.

The following extracts from Mr. McCleary's great speech will give a fair idea of it. After complimenting most highly both the speech and the personal qualities of his friend and colleague, and after telling the story of the blind men of Indostan who went to "see" the elephant, Mr. McCleary continued as follows:

If I were called upon to characterize in a sentence the speech of my colleague, I should say that it lacks comprehensive grasp of the several topics considered. It offers a superficial view of many things, but does not indicate thorough study of any. We are given a little (and sometimes very little) of the truth on many points, but not enough of the truth on any of them to warrant one in drawing important conclusions. To carry out the figure of the poet we are asked to judge of the appearance of an elephant by grasping its tail, to form our conception of a camel by seizing its leg and so on through the menagerie. And in lieu of further information on any point we are regaled by having a flower of rhetoric held beneath our nose, under the soothing influence of whose fragrance we temporarily forget that we are long on fancy and short on fact.

I shall show that the gentleman's fundamental positions are based on half truths, which every one knows are more dangerous and misleading than utter falsehoods.

Silver and Prices.

By means of a chart he endeavored to prove three things:

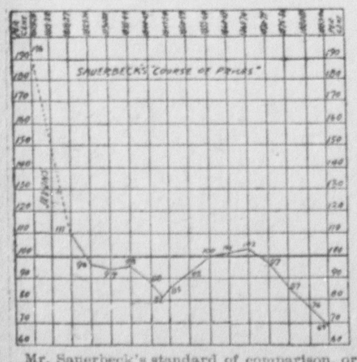
1. That, beginning with 1873, there has been an "unexampled and ruinous fall" in the prices of commodities.

2. That there has been during the same years a practically parallel fall in the price of silver, and that silver is, therefore, an almost ideal measure of value.

3. That this "fall in prices" has been the result of the so called "demonetization" of silver, and, by inference, that "remonetization" of silver would "restore prices" to their former level or thereabouts.

The trouble with my colleague is one that is common to the whole tribe of free silver men. The year 1873 is to them what the year of the hegira is to the Mohammedan—it is the point of time from which everything is reckoned. But no legitimate inference can be drawn in relation to these matters without examining also the course of events before 1873 and making a fair comparison of the two series of facts.

The chart to which I now invite the attention of the committee is one that I drew since the speech of my colleague was delivered. It shows the course of average prices by ten year periods from 1818-27 to 1885-94, inclusive. The table from which it was drawn was prepared by Augustus Sauerbeck, one of the authorities quoted by my friend in another part of his speech. Indeed in the first rehearsal of this speech, as delivered by him in Duluth last August, and afterward in other places, the gentleman printed this table. But by a singular oversight he did not put it into chart form. This was a very unfortunate omission, for had my friend appreciated the great importance of those figures, had he given them enough study to become impressed with their real significance and had he then put them into chart form and placed the chart in juxtaposition with the one considered by us a moment ago, he would have saved himself and his readers from grievous error.



Mr. Sauerbeck's standard of comparison, or 100 per cent line is "the average price in London of 45 principal commodities for the period 1867 77"—that is, for a ten year period having 1873 as its middle point.

Even the most casual examination of the chart will reveal three facts which are exceedingly important in this discussion—namely:

1. That in the period extending from 1818-27 to 1843-52, 25 years, the fall in average prices was practically the same as that which has taken place since 1873. And had the table extended back ten years further the former fall would be seen to have been much the greater, for prices ranged much higher for some years before 1818 than in that year. A glance at the chart will substantiate this statement, for the price line in 1818 shows that it marks, not the beginning of a fall, but one which had been for some time in progress.

Thus we see, Mr. Chairman, that our recent fall in prices is by no means "unexampled" in either scope or duration. It was greatly exceeded in both respects by the fall in prices near the beginning of the century, during the so called "bimetallic" period. And thus disappears the chief foundation of my colleague's entire argument and of the whole free silver contention.

2. The chart is equally severe on another very touching argument of the free silverites. Silver and its advocates are very sympathetic, very anxious to ameliorate the sad condition of men. Silver is claimed to be able and willing to "restore prices." But it is well worthy of note, Mr. Chairman, that during the long period from 1809 to 1865, a period marked first by a tremendous fall and then by a great rise in prices of commodities, the price of silver varied but slightly. Though silver advocates frequently boast of this uniformity in the price of silver they never put it in connection with this other fact. Thus it is never revealed by them that during this long period, when silver had "free access to the mints," it held itself aloof from other commodities, impotent alike to prevent their fall or to promote their rise.

3. We note, in the third place, that the recent fall in prices did not begin in 1873, but in 1865. When those who are trying to foist upon this country the unlimited coinage of silver as a panacea for all our ills, real and imaginary, seek to establish their position by statistics of average prices and by giving the prices of certain great commodities like wheat and cotton, why, in the name of candor, do they not go back at least a few years further and show that, in relation to some of the most important items quoted, the fall in prices between 1865 and 1873 double discounted anything in the way of a fall that has taken place since 1873, that it was greater in those eight years than in all the years since? Why, for example, don't they remind the cotton planter that the price of middling cotton fell from $1.015 a pound in 1864 to less than 17 cents in 1871? Do they not possess adequate information on vital points? Or are they willfully suppressing a portion of the truth, having a lively appreciation of the fact that this simple statement would be sufficient to overturn their entire contention?

And now, Mr. Chairman, having shown by my colleague's own figures that the fall in prices about which he and other free silverites say so much is not the only one or even the great one of this century; that it did not begin in 1873, and hence is not due to the cause to which they ascribe it; and that "free silver," having demonstrated in the past its incompetency to affect prices (even if that had been shown to be desirable), cannot reasonably be expected to affect them in the future—these things having been proved, Mr. Chairman, our side can fairly rest our case and demand the judgment of all candid men.

What Caused the Two Great Falls In Average Prices.

Taking the century as the period for investigation, and reverting again to my chart for the course of prices, let us try to discover the reasons for those mighty changes in the level of prices.

We note first of all that there have been in this century two periods of very high prices and two periods of gradual fall in prices. Can any principle or law be discovered in accordance with which these changes in price levels took place? If so, it is very pertinent to this discussion.

Let us see if the two periods of high prices have anything in common. The first of these periods extended from 1789 to 1814, with its highest point at 1809. It is very important to remember that these were the years of the Napoleonic wars, which cost Europe so much in blood and treasure. It is noteworthy, also, that the second period of very high prices covers the years of great wars, the Crimean in the early fifties, our own mighty conflict in the early sixties, followed in the later sixties by the war between Prussia and Austria and in 1870 by the Franco-Prussian war.

Now war is a great destroyer of property, while at the same time it takes from the productive industries vast numbers of their best workmen. It is a time of abnormal demand coincident with abnormally restricted supply, hence a period marked by great wars is always a period of abnormally high prices.

What, on the other hand, is the natural and legitimate effect on prices produced by a long period of peace?

Every person within the sound of my voice has as one of his proper ambitions the acquirement of a competency for his old age. Now, Mr. Chairman, what is the rational basis of such a hope? In its ultimate analysis it is this: That each month and each year the person entertaining such a hope shall produce more than he consumes. This is the basis of increase in wealth, personal and national.

Now price depends chiefly on two things: 1, the relation between demand and supply, and, 2, cost of production. It therefore follows that in a long period of peace, when production naturally exceeds consumption and when the wit of man is free to exercise its ingenuity in devising new and better methods of production, prices naturally fall. Thus it has been through all the ages, and thus will it ever be. Following the Napoleonic wars at the beginning of the century, and following the Franco-Prussian war of 1870, came long periods of peace, accompanied by the usual fall in average prices.

If peace conditions are normal, three incidental results should appear, and all of them have appeared:

1. There should be improvement in the standard of living. This implies

2. That a given amount of labor should bring larger returns in the comforts of life, and

3. The demand for more and better things to eat should show itself in sustained prices for those better foods whose production cannot be increased indefinitely.

What Soetbeer's Summary Shows.

Pushing this investigation a little further, let us find out what articles have been most affected by the fall in prices.

The price tables of Dr. Adolph Soetbeer, the great German statistician, are justly regarded as high authority. Let us see what they show when considered, as he himself sums them up, by groups. The numbers in the following table are his index numbers, with 1847-50 prices as a base or 100 per cent.

	1866-1870.	1881-1885.
Products of agriculture, etc.	137.74	130.77
Animal and fish products	136.35	150.65
Southern products, etc.	121.54	134.41
Tropical products	118.32	119.91
Minerals and metals	95.47	81.55
Textile materials	129.17	96.65
Miscellaneous	105.90	91.11
Fourteen British manufactured articles	130.55	103.28

Dividing the above table into two equal parts, we observe that the prices of the first four (which are chiefly food products) were marvelously sustained and even advanced, while the prices of the second four (in the production of which labor saving machinery are largely used) show a marked fall.

The Soetbeer tables evidently do not warrant the statement so often made, with them as alleged authority, that "there has been a general fall in prices," if by that expression is meant that all articles or groups of articles have fallen largely and in a measure equally.

Prices That Do Not Governed by Volume of Money.

It is accepted as axiomatic by many that the volume of money in a country governs prices there, and, at first glance, this seems reasonable. But even a little study of the subject shows that such a view is untenable.

In 1800, when we had a period of high prices, our volume of money in circulation was $26,500,000. As our population was then 5,308,483 we had only $4.99 per capita. In 1847, when prices were much lower, we had money in circulation amounting to $10.59, or more than twice as much proportionally as in 1800.

In 1865, when we had inflated war prices, the volume of money in circulation amounted to $20.57 per capita, while in 1894, when average prices were much lower, the money in circulation was $24.28 per capita.

The total volume of money in circulation in France today amounts to $35.77, while that of her neighbor, Switzerland, is only $9.97 per capita. Does any one believe that the prices in France are four times as high as in Switzerland? Taking gold money as the basis of comparison, France has $22.19 per capita, while Greece has only 23 cents per capita. Does any one believe that prices in France are a hundred times as high as in Greece? As a matter of fact, they are almost identical.

Tooke, in his monumental work on the "History of Prices," truthfully sums the matter up as follows:

"There is not, as far as I have been able to discover, any single commodity in the whole range of articles embraced in the most extensive list of prices, the variations of which do not admit of being distinctly accounted for by circumstances peculiar to it. * * * Circumstances do frequently operate with such force as to reduce prices in the face of an expanding currency and to advance prices when the currency is diminishing. In point of fact, the expansion is frequently rather an effect than a cause of enhanced prices."

Prices That Do Not Need "Restoring."

The United States Statistical Abstract deservedly ranks high as an authority. Opening the latest edition (1894) at page 417, I find the export price of mess beef quoted at 7 cents in 1872, at 8.9 cents in 1882, and 5.7 cents in 1892. Butter in 1872 is given at 19.4 cents, in 1882 at 18.6 cents, and in 1892 at 19 cents. Prices of eggs for the same dates are 20.3 cents in 1872, 20.9 cents in 1882, and 23.2 cents in 1892. Other great staples, like corn, pork and lard, show equal firmness. The prices of these articles don't seem to need any "restoring."

But perhaps the free silver men would like to apply their "restorer" to the price of refined sugar, which cost 12.6 cents a pound in 1872 and only 4.6 cents in 1892. Or perhaps they would like to relieve the poor, suffering oil magnates, whose product was quoted at 23.5 cents a gallon in 1872 and had "fallen" to 5.9 cents in 1892. It may be that their tender sympathies go out to the manufacturers of bar iron, whose product commanded $97.63 a ton in 1872 and only $29.96 in 1894.

Perhaps they don't want poor men to be squandering their substance in building homes, and so that end would "restore the price" of nails, whose Philadelphia price fell from $5.46 a keg in 1872 to $1.08 in 1894, and of window glass, which fell from $3.40 a box in 1873 to $1.70 in 1891. And possibly their philosophic souls rebel at the idea of a poor man having a carpet on his floor, so they would remove temptation by "restoring the price" from 48 cents a yard in 1890 to $1.14, as it was in 1873. Then, if the poor fellow in whose interest they are working is not completely happy, they might restore the price of his wife's calico dress from 6 cents a yard in 1892 to 12 cents, as it was in 1873.

And while they are in the restoring business they might come to the rescue of the poor manufacturer of steel rails, whose product began to be made here in commercial quantities in 1867, at which time it commanded $166 a ton, but in 1894 had fallen to $24 a ton. This would enable the railway companies to find some justification for restoring their freight rates from .92 of one cent per ton per mile in 1891 (the lowest rate in the world) to 2 cents per ton per mile, the "good old rates" that prevailed in 1873. Nor would these restorers of prices overlook the steamboat men, who, though they now haul wheat by lake and canal from Chicago to New York at a profit for 4.44 cents per bushel, were in the habit of receiving 24.47 cents per bushel in 1873.

Here is revealed, Mr. Chairman, the delusiveness of an argument founded on "averages." It fails to discriminate the individual facts that go to make up the average.

The Increase In Wages.

There is another serious omission in my colleague's allegations of fact. There is one commodity which stands out by itself so pre-eminent that even his disdain of details should not have ignored it, a commodity which is the truest and best measure of value ever discovered, surpassing in this respect wheat or cotton, iron or copper, silver or gold, and that is a given unit of human labor. And my colleague was somehow blind to the fact, though it is exhibited in one of the tables to which he referred, that the wages of labor have been on the average largely increased in the last third of a century, the increase from the old "bimetallic" wages of 1860 to those of 1890 being 58 per cent in money and 72 per cent in purchasing power.

In 1862 a day's work of skilled labor would buy more of any staple commodity of human desire, more and better food, more and better clothing, more and better transportation, more and better tools and machinery, more and better heat and light, more comforts and luxuries of every kind, more silver and more gold than at any time before 1873 in the history of the world.

Any honest and intelligent man who has the time to study in detail any reliable table of prices covering the last 50 years will find that the prices of those things in the production of which anything like the same amount of labor must be expended have held their own or have increased, while things, and these are very numerous, in the making of which labor saving inventions and machinery have been introduced have greatly fallen in price. This accounts for the fall in "average prices," about which so much has been said.

Mr. Hopkins—Your argument, then, is that the things which ought to have been reduced in price since 1873 have been reduced, while the things that ought to have increased in price have increased.

Mr. McCleary of Minnesota—My friend from Illinois has, with his usual clearness, stated the case tersely and well.

The lower prices result from the reduced cost of production. There is not the slightest evidence that the so called "demonetization" of silver had anything to do with it. And the sure proof is that the reduction of cost of production has been accompanied by an increase in the wages of the producer.

The Cause and Result of Lower Prices.

The great staples of the world are cheaper because it takes less human labor to produce them. "Every new railroad and steamboat, every labor saving machine and improved process of manufacture, increases the grasp which labor holds on the desirable things of the world."

And thus we see, Mr. Chairman, that the great fall in prices of manufactured articles during the last third of a century has been in the main perfectly legitimate and that its ultimate result will be most beneficent. Taken in connection with the rise in wages, it measures man's vastly increased command over the forces of nature.

These wonderful results have come as the beneficent fruitage of man's inventive genius in devising labor saving machinery, of the marvelous new forces which men are harnessing for the service of the human family, of the remarkable improvement in modern facilities for transportation and of the stoppage of the tremendous and cruel waste of war.

What will a day's work produce? This is the true test of progress. As prices decline compared with the reward of human labor the condition of the people is elevated. This is a process of natural law and a phase of evolution. Men struggle against it only because they do not understand it. Like all movements onward, it brings temporary hardship to individuals here and there. But for the vast mass of humanity it is bringing emancipation from want and the promise of that golden future when a minimum of time will be required to provide for the necessities that are simply physical and temporal, thus leaving time and opportunity for the cultivation of those elements in our nature that are spiritual and eternal.

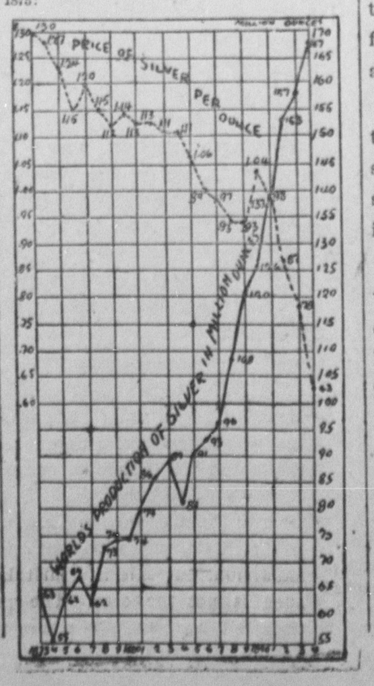
PRODUCTION OF GOLD AND SILVER IN THE WORLD SINCE THE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA.

[From 1493 to 1885 is from a table of averages compiled by Dr. Adolph Soetbeer. For the years 1886 to 1894 the production is the annual estimate of the bureau of the mint.]

	GOLD. Annual average for period. Ounces, fine.	SILVER. Annual average for period. Ounces, fine.	Coining value.
1493-1520	186,470	1,511,050	$1,954,000
1521-1544	230,194	2,899,999	3,749,000
1545-1560	273,506	10,017,940	12,952,000
1561-1580	219,906	9,628,925	12,450,000
1581-1600	237,297	13,467,635	17,413,000
1601-1620	273,918	13,598,295	17,579,000
1621-1640	299,845	12,654,240	16,361,000
1641-1660	281,955	11,776,545	15,226,000
1661-1680	297,709	10,834,550	14,008,000
1681-1700	346,095	10,992,085	14,212,000
1701-1720	412,163	11,432,540	14,781,000
1721-1740	613,422	13,893,080	17,924,000
1741-1760	791,211	17,140,612	22,162,000
1761-1780	665,666	20,985,591	27,133,000
1781-1800	571,948	28,201,779	36,540,000
1801-1810	571,593	28,746,922	37,168,000
1811-1830	367,957	17,385,755	22,479,000
1821-1830	457,044	14,897,004	19,144,000
1831-1840	652,291	19,175,887	24,793,000
1841-1850	1,709,502	25,090,342	32,440,000
1851-1855	6,410,324	26,488,597	36,824,000
1856-1860	6,486,393	29,065,428	37,618,000
1861-1866	5,949,583	35,401,972	45,772,000
1866-1870	6,570,698	43,051,583	55,663,000
1871-1875	5,591,014	63,317,014	81,864,000
1876-1880	5,543,110	78,775,602	101,851,000
1881-1885	4,794,755	92,068,944	118,955,000
1886	5,185,679	93,297,290	140,626,800
1887	5,116,861	96,123,586	124,281,000
1888	5,330,775	108,827,606	140,706,400
1889	5,973,790	120,218,611	155,427,700
1890	5,749,306	126,095,062	163,032,000
1891	6,339,194	137,170,919	177,352,300
1892	7,102,180	153,151,762	198,014,400
1893	7,609,242	165,165,876	213,547,800
1894	8,705,836	166,651,965	215,404,600

From the foregoing table it will be seen that the production of silver in the whole world never but twice reached 330,000,000 a year before 1841; that by 1866-70 the annual production of silver had become almost double that amount; that by 1876-80 it had passed the $100,000,000 mark, and that now the annual production of silver is almost seven times what it was half a century ago. During that time the population of the world has not quite doubled. That is, sir, while the world's population has increased at the rate of about 2 per cent a year, the annual production of silver has increased by 500 per cent. In other words, to use a favorite method of theirs, the "per capita" of silver has increased enormously, so we would naturally expect an enormous fall in its price.

The following chart, prepared by my distinguished friend from North Dakota [Mr. Johnson], exhibits to the eye the increase in its production and the decrease in its price since 1873:



"WHERE DIRT GATHERS, WASTE RULES."
GREAT SAVING RESULTS FROM THE USE OF
SAPOLIO

From this (remembering also that the cost of production has greatly decreased) we see that the fall in the price of silver has not been as great as we would naturally expect. How is this accounted for? This wonderfully sustained price of silver can be accounted for in only one way—namely, by an enormous increase in the use of silver. This has taken place in two directions:

1. In the arts. The use of silver in the arts has increased in the last quarter of a century several hundred per cent.

2. As money. There has been added to the full tender silver money of the world in the last 22 years an amount equal to the accumulations of all the ages up to that time.

In view of these facts it is simply trifling with words to say that silver has been "demonetized," and to say that "half our money has been struck down" is, plainly, to tell an unmitigated falsehood.

Production and Coinage of Silver In This Country.

Our annual production of silver is now and has been for years more than a thousand times as great as it was before the war, and yet there are leaders among the silverites who find it necessary to malign human nature and attack the memory of good men in order to explain why an ounce of silver is not worth as much now as then.

Our total coinage of silver since 1873, up to and including 1894, has been $568,444,467. This is an average of almost $25,000,000 a year, or ten times the highest average annual coinage before 1873. And of this coinage the vast sum of $451,320,497 is in the form of dollars, every one of which is full legal tender. Such an enormous coinage of silver was never dreamed of in the world before.

The Great Increase In Gold Production.

But some one might properly ask in this connection, "Has not the ought of gold increased also?" The answer is, "Yes, enormously."

Up to 1848 the world's annual production of gold never but once reached $14,000,000, while in this last half century it never but once fell below $100,000,000, and in 1895 it was over $200,000,000. The world now produces more gold every month than it did in a year half a century ago. In other words, sir, the world's production of gold in these last 50 years exceeds by far its entire production for the preceding 400 years. This is the fact hinted at in my colleague's chart, but not clearly brought out. And the annual production of gold alone is now more than four times as great as was the production of both gold and silver up to 1840. This is the fact, sir, which has sounded the deathknell of the free coinage of silver.

Theoretical Versus Practical Bimetallism.

The advocates of the unlimited coinage of silver say: "Open the mints to the free coinage of both metals. Then they will both be coined, and both will circulate as money." But though every country in Europe and America has tried this experiment, though some are still trying it, the advocates of this method cannot point to a single instance in which their method has ever succeeded. As we have already seen, France had, with her mints open to both metals, first a circulation of silver up to about 1850, and then a reversal to gold only.

Our own experience here in the United States has been the same. Our coinage ratio of 15 to 1, from 1792 to 1834, overvalued silver and undervalued gold, so during those years, at least the last 20 of them, our circulation consisted of silver and no gold. The change of ratio in 1834 and 1837 to 15.98 to 1 (commonly spoken of as "16 to 1") overvalued gold and undervalued silver, and silver gradually retired from circulation as money. No one would part with 371.25 grains of silver (the amount of pure silver in a dollar) for 100 cents as money when he could sell it for 103 cents as bullion.

And this has been the experience of every nation that has ever tried the experiment. A double standard is, therefore, an alternating standard. It is not bimetallism, but one-at-a-time metallism.

What the people want is the use of both metals, each in the way that will best serve their purposes. They want the actual circulation of both, not simply the promise of it. You free silverites offer them a method that has always failed, and in the nature of things always will. We offer a method that has never failed under normal conditions, and that is why it has been adopted by all the leading nations of the world. You offer a law permitting both to be coined, hoping that both will be. We offer a plan whereby the desired result is secured with certainty. Yours is the bimetallism of the statute book. Ours is the bimetallism of the counting room. Yours is theoretical bimetallism. Ours is practical bimetallism.

A Short History of Coinage.

In the evolution of money the metals gradually superseded all other commodities as the medium of exchange. Iron and copper came to be produced in such quantities that they ceased to be "precious metals" and gave way to silver. In the course of time, as civilization and the demands of trade required it, gold was introduced into one country after another. In this evolution a nation's needs and progress can be pretty accurately determined by noting the kind of money used by it.

At first the metals passed by weight. To save the trouble of carrying scales and the danger of being cheated by means of alloys the custom gradually grew up of having the ruling prince cut the metals into pieces of convenient size and shape and stamp on one side of the piece its weight and fineness (and later on its worth) and on the other side the features of the prince as the author of the stamp. This was the origin of coinage.

But princes were sometimes tempted by their greed or their need to put into the coins less of the metal than they should. Then, in order to compel people to accept these debased coins in payment of obligations, the princes decreed that the coins must be accepted. This was the origin of what are known as "legal tender" laws.

For hundreds of years the money of Rome was copper. We have a memento of that time in our English word "estimate." The Latin for copper is "aes," and to estimate literally means to give the value in copper. About 300 B. C. copper was dethroned and silver became the standard money. About 150 B. C. gold began to be used in Rome as money. With the fall of Rome Europe was for about five centuries almost entirely without gold money, the currencies of mediæval Europe being of silver and copper. The reintroduction of gold coinage began at Florence, Italy, in 1252 with the coinage of the florin.

As a result of the Crusades the commerce of Florence, Genoa, Venice and other states lying along the Mediterranean had so increased as to demand the use of a more convenient money than silver. Gradually other nations, as their commerce became great enough, introduced the use of gold money with silver money. The Crusades not only enlarged trade along the Mediterranean, but they also opened up to Europe the then only gold yielding districts—the Crimea—so that the demand for gold money and the source of supply came together. The use of gold as money was thereby both necessitated and made possible.

Then began the coinage of both metals. Then began, too, as a consequence, the monetary troubles with which the history of the next five centuries abounds—the alternation of silver money and gold money, the frequent changes in the ratio in the vain attempt to keep both, the edicts against shipping out either kind of coin, the execution of prominent merchants and others for seeking gain by exporting the metal undervalued in the mints of one country and overvalued in the mints of another. These "open mints for both metals" were not in consequence of any theory of "bimetallism," but of what Leon Say, quoted before, so aptly characterized as "the primitive inability of the legislators to combine together the two precious metals otherwise."

Oresme, Copernicus, Gresham and others had at different times and in different countries pointed out the source of the trouble, but the "primitive inability of the legislators" left the countries without a remedy. And the supply of gold and silver was so small (as will be seen by reference to the table showing their annual production) that the nations kept on, hoping against hope (as we are apt to do when we see no alternative) that somehow the open mint for both metals would give the circulation of both. But, as we have seen, these hopes were indulged only to be disappointed. England cut the Gordian knot in 1816 and was freed from the financial embarrassments on this score that had afflicted her. But other nations kept on in their old way, with the old results of alternating standards, losing at one time their gold and at another time their silver.

The flood of gold at the middle of this century opened the way for relief. Our own country, as might be expected from the enterprise and intelligence of our people, was the first to act. As we have seen, congress as early as 1853 (before the birth of the Republican party) passed an act making silver coins subsidiary and limiting their coinage and tender. France began to move in 1857, and in 1865 the countries composing the Latin union adopted the principle of limited coinage and tender of silver. Germany followed in 1871-73. And the principle has now been adopted by nearly all the civilized nations of the world.

By reference to the table showing the production of gold and silver it will be seen that shortly after 1870 the world's production of silver began to increase enormously, leaping from an average of $56,923,000 in the period of 1866-70 to an average of $81,954,000 in the period of 1870-75. It was at this time that the theory of so called "bimetallism" was born. As I said before, it came into being "born of recent needs and hopes and fears." The production of silver was becoming so large that it was becoming hard to find a market for the product. This was the reason for the insertion of the "trade dollar" in the final edition of the act of 1875. The necessities of the silver producers were not yet so great that they had the audacity to propose what they did afterward.

About 1876 they began to talk about "bimetallism" and its alleged beauties.

What Free Coinage Means.

What does "free coinage," as it is called, mean? It does not mean that the government would buy any of the silver, not an ounce. The government would simply receive the silver from its owner, stamp it and hand it back to him. Does that create any demand for the silver?

Buckwheat flour is now used to a limited extent for food. The demand for buckwheat flour is entirely due to this fact. Would opening a new buckwheat flour mill create any demand for buckwheat? Certainly not, any more than the reaping and thrashing did. These are all simply steps in preparing the supply. The market would still have to be found in competition with other kinds of flour.

And similarly the "open mint" would create no demand whatever for silver any more than the smelting or the mining does. These are all simply steps in preparing the supply. The demand is in the need of money of various kinds with which to make exchanges. The owner of the coin would still have to go forth and find a market for this kind of money in competition with other forms of money. The minting would, therefore, not create any demand for the silver, but would simply put it into shape to meet whatever real demand there might be for silver coin in the channels of trade in competition with other forms of money.

And, sir, because of the bulkiness of silver in proportion to its value, the demand for silver coin in actual business is very limited. As a matter of fact there is more silver coin in this country today than can be used as coin. Experience has shown that the business of the country needs about $125,000,000 in silver coin of all kinds, including minor coins. But we already have a stock of silver coin amounting to over $500,000,000. So there is absolutely no trade demand for more silver coinage for some time to come.

Wages In Mexico.

Every one will admit that, so far as legislation can affect the matter, that system is best under which those who earn their daily bread by their daily toil receive the best returns for their services.

The gentleman from Texas [Mr. Bailey], who has just spoken, points to Mexico as "prosperous" in consequence of having the free coinage of silver. He quotes from an article in a recent number of The North American Review, written by the Mexican minister, Mr. Romero. This distinguished representative is naturally loyal to his own country and desirous of making as strong a statement as possible as to her prosperity. He claims that manufacturers are making large profits. But what does he find to say about the wages of workingmen in Mexico? Listen:

"Although our wages are low, there has been in recent years a marked tendency to their increase."

Their wages are "low," even in silver. What about increase in wages? The most that he can claim is that there has been a "tendency" in that direction—no real increase worth mentioning specifically. Workingmen will do well to "ponder on these things."

The following statement appears in bulletin No. 9, 1891, of the bureau of the American republics:

"One of the greatest evils (referring to Mexico) at the present time is the existence of a scale of wages which defies all power of reduction, which robs the laborers of all sense of dignity or feeling of association with the rest of their fellow citizens, and having reduced them to a condition of abject abasement deteriorates to a like extent their productive power and the measure of their ability. They are content to regard themselves as a plant or machinery which moves by extraneous aids only and has no power of volition, and no desire to exercise it if it had."

And yet Mr. Romero finds it impossible to claim more than that there has been "a tendency" to improvement in wages.

We have before us, Mr. Chairman, a special message from the president asking us to make an appropriation to pay certain railroads for carrying certain people from the Mexican line to various parts of the United States. What is the story behind this? Simply this, sir: Some of our workingmen, having been told how fearfully they were being abused under our system, and being assured that things were "booming" in Mexico, became the victims of their misplaced confi-

(Continued on 6th page.)

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

A Force in Public Affairs and Potent for Entertainment and Instruction of Every Member of the Family.

A Colored Pictorial Supplement With Every Friday's Semi-Weekly.

THE NEW YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE, the only Semi-Weekly newspaper which has maintained a successful existence in the United States, is printed every Tuesday and Friday. Regular subscription price $2 a year.

A newspaper of really high intellectual quality, printed in the largest and most legible type used in New York, a great, decent, self respecting and instructive journal, THE TRIBUNE is vigorous in support of Republican principles, but places country even above party and has recently won from the Democratic *New York Sun* the admission that by reason of its thoroughly American spirit, it "commands the respect of all parties" and "occupies a position of distinction in New York.

In directing attention, early and pointedly, to the availability of McKinley and Hobart for the Republican nominations in 1896, THE TRIBUNE played a well known and important part.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE prints the best news, book reviews, foreign letters, editorials, and special features of THE DAILY TRIBUNE. It has a charming page for women, excellent market reports and information for farmers, a department of Science and Mechanics in which poor inventors can exploit their inventions, free of charge, and a great variety of stories and entertaining miscellany. Never unprofitable, full of what is useful and inspiring, every reader of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE feels that he is in touch with the bustle and best of life.

Men and women leading busy lives have little opportunity for vacation; and for their entertainment and the amusement of the young, the TRIBUNE will hereafter issue, with every Friday's SEMI-WEEKLY, a colored serio-comic pictorial supplement of 16 pages, entitled "TWINKLES." But in order to possess "TWINKLES" a subscriber must hereafter remit the full sum of the SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE—$2 a year—to THE TRIBUNE itself direct.

"TWINKLES" is handsomely printed on superfine paper; and every one of its 16 pages is filled with jokes, witty paragraphs, and gossip about noted people, sprinkled amongst which are fifty or more political or other cartoons, in several colors, half-tone portraits of well known men and women (life-like as photographs), and humorous pen drawings. There is not a word or a picture unfit for the family; and the amusing contents of "TWINKLES" will prove a welcome addition to the more serious contents of the paper.

"TWINKLES" is virtually a five cent comic weekly, price 5 cents a copy; $2 a year. But it is given free to every one who orders the SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE for one year and remits to THE TRIBUNE direct, the regular subscription price of $2 a year. He thus gets two $2 papers for the price of one. This is a bargain, considering that the TRIBUNE is incapable of sending into any family anything which is unfit to be read there.

Sample copies of Friday's SEMI-WEEKLY free.

Those who do not remit $2 to THE TRIBUNE direct will not receive the colored supplement.

THE TRIBUNE, New York.

The Bellefonte Republican

To CORRESPONDENTS.—No communication published unless accompanied by the real name of the writer.
Correspondents should write upon but one side of the paper and avoid the use of pale or fancy inks.

EDWARD T. TUTEN.

Local Department.

Always in season, Hopkins' Steamed Hominy (Hulled Corn). Elegant lunch in milk. Qt. can, 10c.

Grover—"Put me off at Buffalo."

—On Saturday John Uzzle received a turkey from W. G. Draucker of Lock Haven that weighed forty-one pounds.

Dr, Woods Norway Pine Syrup is a perfect cure for coughs and colds of all sorts.

"I was completely covered with sores. Every muscle in my body ached. Had been sick for five years. Doctors could do me no good. Most of my time was spent in bed; was a complete wreck. Burdock Blood Bitters have completely cured me in three months." Mrs. Annie Zoepen, Crookstown, Minn.

—The Taylor, Wash Ore and Gatesburg mine banks, located in Nittany Valley and operated by the Valentine Furnace company, have been running steady for the past year, during which time they have supplied the furnace with 300 tons of choice Nittany iron ore

—A very small audience greeted Dan McCarthy and company in the "Dear Irish Home," at Garmans opera house Tuesday. The Undine band was present and enlivened the occasion by some very pretty music. The play was good, throughout, and was well produced, the company being a strong one. They deserved a better house.

If your dealer tells you that something else is "just as good" as Doan's Ointment for Hives, Pin Worms, Itching Piles, or other itchiness of the skin, tell him you want the original. It is safe; never-failing.

Want Him Back Again.

It is earnestly hoped that Rev. J. W. Rue will be returned to the pastorate of the Bellefonte M. E. church by the conference to meet in Clearfield on the 17th inst. Rev. Mr. Rue has been far more useful than any pastor of that congregation since the days of Rev. Dr. Monroe or Rev. Mr. Pennypacker. Indeed, it seems as if the Methodist congregations was becoming as cold, lifeless and indifferent as some of the other congregations in the town until Rev. Mr. Rue came and displayed that arder and devotion that should characterize every Christian. Noise and shouting are not Christianity, but if the Christian religion is understood and its effect on the happiness and destiny of the soul appreciated the believer cannot remain quiet and indifferent.—Center Magnet.

HOOD'S PILLS cure Liver Ills, Biliousness, Indigestion, Headache. Easy to take, easy to operate. 25c.

Successful Revival Services.

For several weeks past revival services have been going on in the Christian church at Howard. Rev E. E. Manley is the pastor, and his efforts have been crowned with great success. Mr. Manley has been stationed at this place for the past four years, and has been retained for the ensuing year. He is well liked by his congregation. They are preparing too build a new church, and expect to have it completed in time to hold District Christian Endeavor convention in it, which will hold its next meeting at Howard. The present revival services will continue all this week, and everyone is cordially invited to attend.

Court in Session

Argument court convened in the court house Monday morning at nine o'clock with Judge Love and Faulkner on the bench. The morning was taken up with the disposing of the license applications left over from last week. Wm. R. Charles, Frank Mosebarger, John A. Erb and Emma S. Leister, of Philipsburg, were granted. M. M. Robinson, of Philipsburg, was refused, and O. J. Stover, of Eagleville, is still being held under consideration.

Fossil Pills.

The demand is proof of their worth—Dr. Agnew's Livers Pills are beating out many fossil formulas at a quartera box—There's better medicine—Easier doses and 10 cents a vial. A thousand ailments may rise from a disordered liver, Keep the liver right and you'll not have Sick Headache, Billiousness, Nausea, Constipation, and Sallow Skin.

For sale by J. N. & S. Krumrine, Bellefonte Pa.

DELIGHTFUL EXERCISES

At the Academy—Literature and Patriotism Combined.

The Academy has excelled itself this year in the delightful entertainments the several literary societies have given for their patrons and friends.

The series was begun in December when the young ladies of the Pierian Society received and entertained in a way that proved a most agreeable surprise. Two weeks ago the young men of the Addisonian Society returned the compliment and gave one of their old time feasts—abounding in humorous as well as literary features. But the climax was probably reached Friday afternoon when the Washington club of the primary and intermediate departments celebrated the birthdays of Washington, Lincoln, Lowell and Longfellow—all February sons—with a program that charmed the large and appreciative audience of students and friends. The Friday following Washington's birthday was the day chosen for this entertainment but it was postponed on account of the death of a pupil. The program so wisely planned by Miss Overton, the principal of these departments, and so efficiently carried out by the pupils, was as unique as it was interesting. It combined grace and beauty, with literary and historical features in such a delightful manner as to make the afternoon very short, indeed, and long to be remembered. The air of patriotism that prevailed throughout the exercises was exceedingly impressive, emphasized by the profuse display of the national colors. Conspicuous among the decorations was a beautiful silk flag taken from the British at the battle of Monmouth One fact that impressed the audience most, perhaps, was the superior training these young minds are receiving in music and in literature. The taste they are evidently acquiring for literary things of a high order must be a source of deep gratification to the parents who have entrusted their children to the experienced instruction of Miss Overton, aided by her worthy assistant, Miss Wensel. At 2 o'clock sharp, Randolph Hoy, the president of the Washington club, announced "Rural Delights," as the opening song by the pupils. The greeting followed by Elliott Vandeventer.

The dialogue following between Mr. and Mrs. Washington, (George's parents) was very well carried out in speech and in costume by James Furst and Margaret Thomas. Philip Weaver and Tamazine Potter, looked very handsome in their old time costumes as they gave a dialogue impersonating George and Martha Washington.

Recitations followed on "Washington," by Francis Atwood, and "Our Country's Father," by John Jones; and then the song "America" gave an opportunity for audience and all to participate in the program. Two more recitations by Fred Weaver and Jennie Harper and then several maxims of Washington were given by the pupils; then followed in order a song "Herald of Freedom."

"Something to Remember," by Nellie Conley; "A Puzzling Question," by Durbin Gray; "Who Knows," Mary Crider; "Geo. Washington," Roxie Mingle; "Washington," John Munson; song, "Be Like George Washington," "Ours," by Louis Daggett and a recitation by seven boys. The next number "The Color Guard," was beautifully given by Elizabeth Gephart in her Martha Washington costume, and Stanley Valentine won rounds of applause by his superior delivery of "Heroes."

The novel Calisthenic drill bringing out the characteristics of Washington was very well done by James Furst, John McCoy, Philip Weaver, John Munson, John Jones, Hugh Crider, and Francis Atwood. This was followed by "February," a recitation by the school; quotations of and from Lincoln—an original composition on Lincoln by Charles Brachbill; and a song entitled "Before all Lands," "Life of Lowell" by John McCoy; "The First Snowfall," Magdaline Calloway; readings from Lowell's poems, song "Columbia," and "Life of Longfellow," Henrietta Jones and Philip Weaver. Quotations and readings from Longfellow were given by several pupils and then followed the last but prettiest and most graceful feature of the day—a scarf drill by Roxie Mingle, Mary Crider, Elizabeth Gephart, Tamazine Potter, Margaret Thomas, Magdaline Calloway, Helen Mingle, Henrietta Jones, Mary Thomas and Anne Orvis. The scarfs were of red, white and blue colors and added greatly to the perfect grace in every movement of this beautiful drill. The girls certainly won the hearts of their audience.

CASTORIA.
The facsimile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

St. Augustine, Fla., March 7., ever before in the history of the East Coast of Florida have the conditions been so favorable for out doors sports as during the past few weeks. With the temperature between 79 and 80 degrees during the day, and never below 50 or 60 at night, the thousands of tourists are enjoying every day of their stay here, Bicycling over the many beautiful roads, yachting on the bays, rivers and ocean, and swimming in the Casinos or in the surf, with an occasional ride or drive, occupies the bulk of one's time who is fond of spending the hours in the bright, warm sunshine in this balmy climate. People from Bellefonte who are enjoying the season, or part of it, along the east coast are, Mr and Mrs F. W. Crider, who are staying at the Hotel Alcazar.

WANTED—SEVERAL FAITHFUL MEN or women to travel for responsible established house in Pennsylvania. Salary, $780, payable $15 weekly and expenses. Position permanent. *Reference.* Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. The National Star Building, Chicago.

N. G. P. Trip Probable.

The Philadelphia "Inquirer" says it is reasonably certain that the National Guard of Pennsylvania will have one and possibly two trips this spring, which wil more than make up for the abandonment of the Washington trip. The Grant monument will be dedicated in New York, April 29 and the Washington monument in Philadelphia May 17. No decision has yet been reached as to the number of troops which may participate in either of the monument dedications. Both New York and Philadelphia want the entire division and it will probably go to one or both places. The first brigade is so situated that it can easily take part in both celebrations and the Second brigade, to which the local troops belong, can be put into both New York and Philadelphia with equal ease. The fifth regiment may yet have its long looked for trip. Exchange.

Turn the Wheel.

Jury Commissioners Joseph Hoy and John Decker, when they draw the names for jurors from the wheel, should make the wheel revolve several times before they commence to draw. At the late drawing seventeen persons were drawn as jurors from the borough of Philipsburg, while many other localities are not represented on the jury, which evidences the fact that the names in the wheel had not been mixed up, but came out in batches as they were put in. Give the wheel a turn or two, Messrs. Jury Commissioners.

March April May

Are the months in which to give especibal attention to the condition of your physical health. If you pass safely through these months and find yourself strong and vigorous, on the arrival of warmer weather you may reasonably expect that you will be well in summer. Now is the time to take Hood,s Sarsaparilla, because now is the time when the blood must be purified, enriched and vitalized and because Hood's Sarsaparilla is the only true blood purifier prominently in the public eye today. Hood's Sarsaparilla has power to make you healthy, and round your system against disease.

An Inducement for Sale Holders.

The REPUBLICAN jobbing department is prepared to print sale bills with quickness, neatness and economy. Good printing of a job always pleases the patron. All persons getting their sale bills printed at this office gets the benefit of free advertising by having their name, date of sale, etc., placed in the sale register in both the BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN and DAILY NEWS. This publication insures the giving of wide publicity to the sale announcement. d&w

Lost and Found.

The Lock Haven Express says: A prominent Bellefonte citizen came down from that city today on the Bald Eagle Valley train. When he stepped from the car at the depot in this city his pocket booked dropped unnoticed by him. A lady who saw the apparently well-filled wallet picked it up and restored it to the owner.

FIRE AT COLEVILLE.

Dwelling House Occupied by Samuel Sprankle Burned to the Ground.

About 6 o'clock Tuesday evening fire broke out in the attic of a frame residence at Coleville occupied by Samuel Sprankle and family. It was located directly across the street from Garbrick's store and was right in the heart of the village. It was discovered by Samuel Miller, Jr., who at once gave the alarm. Mr. Sprankle and family were just sitting down to the supper table when the fire broke out. By a great effort they succeeded in saving all their household property. When word of the fire was received in town the Logans at once, although the fire was outside the borough limits, started for the scene.

The water supply being so far from the fire, it was with great difficulty that they could bring a stream to bear upon it, but by good work they succeeded in saving the adjoining house and thus preventing its spread. The Sprankle house was burned to the ground. The fire originated from a defective flue.

The loss is about $800.00, fully covered by insurance. The house was the property of Mrs. Sarah Kelly, of Altoona.

Matrimonial Market.

Following is the list of marriage licenses granted by Register Rumberger during the past week:

John C. Fravel, of Nittany, and Laura E. Lee, of Colyer.

Luther J. Heaton, and Mary Lucas, both of Boggs twp.

John H. Barnhart, of Spring twp., and Clara E. Cole, of Bellefonte.

M. C. Schade, of Livonia, Miles twp., and Helen B. Schreckengast, of Spring Mills, Pa.

L. B. Callahan, of Clearfield Co, and Sophia M. Sandberg, of Houtzdale.

Edgar H. Fox, of Auburn, Susquehanna Co, Pa,. and Mary R. Wolfe, of Wolfes Store, Miles twp.

Frank V. Houseman, of Rebersburg, and Carrie M. Rachau, of Madisonburg Pa.

Wm. T. McClellan, of Spring Mills, and Harrie L. Houtz, of Mifflinburg, Union Co.

Howard E. Confer, and Mary Breon, both of Gregg twp.

Wm. G. Harpster, of Fairbrook, Pa,. and Mary Etta Faust, of Baileyville.

Emanuel B. Weaver, of Rock Springs, and Mary A. Goodwin, of Pennsylvania Furnace, Huntingdon Co, Pa.

S. H. Gross. and Margaret M. Stump. both of Linden Hall.

School Report.

Following is a report of the Central City school, room No, 1, taught by J. A. Sager, for the month ending March 8th:

Number of pupils enrolled, males 17, females 10, total 27; average attendance, males 15, females 9, total 24.

The following were present every day during the month: Jennie Peters, Anna Shroyer, Mabel Wagner, Madge Orris, Amy Potter, Melvin Derr, William Lucas, Frank Shroyer, Wm. Potter and Edgar Fisher. Amanda Delph, Clay Hall, Guy Cox and Wm. Malone missed a day or less. Madge Orris and Anna Shroyer were present every day during the term.

Face Badly Burned.

Tuesday evening Ralph Trafford, the young son of Overseer of the Poor John Trafford, met with quite a painful accident. It seems that Mr. Trafford had several loaded shells laying around the house, and Ralph, boy-like, took several of them with him when he went out to play. Together with some of his playmates he started a bonfire out on Linn street. Accidentally he let one of the loaded shells, containing 3 1-2 drachms of powder, fall into the fire. Instantly there was an explosion. Ralph's face and eyes were badly burned, and it was feared that he might lose his eyesight, but the doctors say that his eyes will not be affected.

Excursion to Pine Grove.

The Methodists of Pine Grove Mills will conduct a restaurant at that place to-day, (March 11th,) the day of the Bellefonte excursion. It was reported that the Bellefonte Board of Trade was to furnish refreshments to all who went on this excursion, but this is a mistake, as such is not the case. The special train will leave at 2.30, returning at 6.30 in the evening.

Personal Pencilings.

Miss Mary Ceaders, spent Monday in Lock Haven.

Ollie Campbell, of Clearfield, spent Sunday in this place.

Jos. T. Barton of Unionville, is a Bellefonte visitor Saturday.

J. B. Ard and wife, of Pine Grove Mills spentyesterday in Bellefonte.

Mrs. Wm. Grauer is visiting friends in Mahoney city for a few days.

Judge A. O. Furst was transacting business in Huntingdon yesterday.

Mr. Temp Cruse spent Sunday and Monday among friends in Millheim.

Miss Winter, of Tyrone, is the guest of Miss Emma Aikens, of this place.

Mrs. J. L. DeHaas and child, of Howard, spent Saturday in Bellefonte.

James A. McClain, of Spangler, spent Sunday with his family in this place.

Hon. W. K. Alexander, of Millheim, transacted business in this place Saturday.

Will Cook, of Philadelphia, is greeting his old friends in Bellefonte once again.

Gen. James A. Beaver and wife will spend the next two weeks in Harrisburg.

Mrs. John L. Kurtz, is attending the State Childrens Aid Society at Pittsburg.

Mr. Frank Montgomery and wife arrived home from Philadelphia Thursday night.

Misses Ella Gault and Nora Stover, of this place, are spending a few days in Lock Haven.

Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Crider departed Saturday night for a three weeks stay at Tampa, Florida.

John Larimer, of Omaha, Neb., is visiting his grand-father John I. Curtin of West Linn Street.

Mrs. Margaret Wilson is attending a Missionary meeting of the Presbyterian church at Clearfield.

Mrs. Annie Van Pelt, of Centre Hall, spent several days of this week with friends in this place.

Mrs. James A. Beaver, wife of the Superior court judge, was a passenger east Monday morning.

Mr. Irvin Musser, of Bucyrus, Ohio, is transacting business and looking up his old friends in this place.

Mail Carrier Ed Woods is confined to his home on East Bishop street with a severe attack of erysipelas.

Miss Emma Aikens and her friend Miss Jayne Winters, of Tyrone, spent Monday with friends in Lock Haven.

Mr. Clarence Daley, a student at the Bellefonte Academy is spending a few days with his parents at Romola.

Wilbur Harris, a clerk in one of the departments at Harrisburg, is spending a few days with friends in this place.

Miss Ellie Gates, of Tyrone, is spending a few days with the family of her brother Charles L. Gates, on East Lamb street.

Hon. Jamess Schofield, wife and daughter Elizabeth, attended the inauguration of McKinley at Washington D. C.

Will Keppler and lady friend of Pine Grove Mills took in "The Dear Irish Home" at the opera house Tuesday evening.

Alfred Neubaur, the gentlemanly clerk at the Brockerhoff House, is confined to his room with a severe attack of rheumatism.

Gray Fleming, of State College passed through Bellefonte Monday en-route to Pittsburg, where he expects to secure a lucrative position.

P. Gray Meek accompanied by his wife and daughter Miss Mary, arrived home yesterday morning from a tour through Texas and Mexico.

Emanuel Noll, of Bellefonte, spent Sunday with his son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. York, at Warriorsmark.—Tyrone Herald.

A. G. Curtin Jr. of Philadelphia, arrived in Bellefonte Saturday on a visit to his mother Mrs. Eliza Curtin, who is very ill at her residence on Allegheny street.

Mr. Albert Tebbs and sister Nellie, of Howard, were visitors in Bellefonte Friday. While here they were the guests of Mrs. John Hall on Thomas street.

Al. S. Garman, of Bellefonte, returned Saturday night from a very enjoyable trip through Texas and Mexico. While in the land of Montezuma he had the extreme honor of shaking the hand of Diaz; elected for the third term as President of the Mexican Republic.

CASTORIA.
The facsimile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

Elopement at Linden Hall.

The serene shades of pretty Linden Hall have been agitated by an elopement a few days ago.

The parties named are John Harris, who left a wife and two children at Boalsburg, and took with him Mrs. Kline and her child, of Linden Hall. The elopers were from Union county. Harris was the lumber boss in the mountains back of Boalsburg, and Kline, the deserted husband, stocked the cars at Linden Hall. The elopers went by rail to Centre Hall, hired a rig and drove to this place, where they took the train for Tyrone, and from thence to parts unknown.

ROYAL
BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure

Celebrated for its great leavening strength and healthfulness. Assures the food against alum and all forms of adulteration common to the cheap brands.
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

Kaiser Pleads Not Guilty.

Norristown, Pa., March 8.—Charles O. Kaiser, Jr., who is accused of having murdered his wife, Emma P. Kaiser, near here on the evening of October 28 last, was placed on trial in court to-day. Kaiser took his wife carriage riding and declared that highwayman killed her. He was arrested on suspicion of being a party to the conspiracy to murder the woman for $11,000 insurance on her life. Several days after his arrest the authorities took steps for apprehending James A. Clemmer and Lizzie K. Dekalb, as the other conspirators, but the commonwealth has no clue to their whereabouts.

When brought into court to-day Kaiser pleaded not guilty. The work of securing a jury was not completed when court adjourned.

HOW TO FIND OUT.

Fill a bottle or common water glass with urine and let it stand twenty-four hours; a sediment or settling indicates a diseased condition of the kidneys. When urine stains linen it is positive evidence of kidney trouble. Too frequent desire to urinate or pain in the back, is also convincing proof that the kidneys and bladder are out of order.

WHAT TO DO.

There is comfort in the knowledge so often expressed, that Dr. Kilmer's Swamp Root, the great kidney remedy, fulfills every wish in relieving pain in the back, kidneys, liver, bladder and every part of the urinary passages. It corrects inability to hold urine and scalding pain in passing it, or bad effects following use of liquor, wine or beer, and overcomes that unpleasant necessity of being compelled to get up many times during the night to urinate. The mild and the extraordinary effect of Swamp Root is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases. If you need a medicine you should have the best. Sold by druggists, price fifty cents and one dollar. For a sample bottle and pamphlet, both sent free by mail, mention the REPUBLICAN and send your full post office address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghampton. N. Y. The proprietors of this paper guarantee the genuineness of this offer.

—Clayton Baney, of this place, was aken to the German hospital at Philadelphia Tuesday, to be treated for appendecitos. He was accompanied by Andy Dusling.

Venturesome Boys.

At Williamsport, Saturday afternoon, Harvey Lambert, aged 14, son of Engineer Lambert, attempted to make a coupling in the yards, without the knowledge of the trainmen. He slipped and fell under the wheels. When the car had been jacked up it was seen that the flesh of the boy's leg, from the hip to the ankle, had been torn from the bone. He died at the hospital several hours later.

A 12 year old boy, named William Berger, of the same city, was thrown from a horse and rendered unconscious.

Avoid An Early Grave.

How often do we hear, that the avenue to an early grave was opened by neglecting a slight cough and cold. Profit by this truth, and provide yourself with Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, which instantly cures all throat and lung affections. Mr. W. H. Mahoney, Lowell, Mass., writes: "I was taken sick with a bad cold. The doctors did not seem to help me, and everybody said I was getting consumption, when a relative recommended Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. I got a bottle and it helped me, and after taking two bottles I was cured, to the surprise of everybody. I shall always recommend it to my friends, as I know it to be a sure cure." Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup is sold everywhere for 25 cents. Don't accept a substitute.
Forsale by C. M. Parrish.